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Extracts from the Hiſtories of ſome of the Penitents in the Magdalen Houſe, as ſuppoſed to be related by themſelves.

The peculiar delicacy and ſenſibility obſervable through the whole of this work, confirm the report of its being wrote by a lady. The author has carefully guarded againſt the practices of ſome writers, who leave ſuch a ſtrong impreſſion of Vice on the mind, while they pretend to recommend Virtue, that one would imagine it was their primary intention, in order to make their works be more generally reliſhed.

EXAMPLE (ſays the amiable writer in the preface) affects more than precept; the latter piques our pride, the former intereſts our paſſions on its ſide. This known truth ſuggeſted to me the following work; and if, by relating a ſeries of probable events, I ſhall incline any woman ſo effectually to pity the frailty of one of her own ſex, as to forgive the paſt, and enable the offender to efface her guilt by ſincere repentance and a blameleſs life; if, I ſay, I can do this, I ſhall eſteem myſelf extremely happy; nor ſhall I repine at the time I have beſtowed on the following ſheets, if I can only ſo far ſoften the obdurately virtuous, as to induce them to forbear the cruel endeavour of calling an odium on an inſtitution which does ſo much honour to the preſent age; which will reflect never fading glory on thoſe who inſtituted it; and which will purchaſe for them rewards, that ſhall exiſt when time ſhall be no more.

That there can be no objects ſo miſerable, conſequently ſo deſerving of compaſſion, as thoſe for whoſe relief this inſtitution is deſigned, is ſurely paſt diſpute. I confeſs it is beyond the reach of my imagination to conceive a ſtate of ſuch abſolute wretchedneſs as that of the proſtitute. In moſt conditions, from the viciſſitude of all worldly events, as proſperity is checquered with ſome painful hours, and for a time obſcured by unavoidable afflictions, ſo wretchedneſs is interrupted by caſual bleſſings, and its gloom enlivened by ſome gleams of joy. But the proſtitute's life is divided between ſurfeiting riot, penury, diſeaſe, and infamy; continual tranſitions from one extreme to another, each almoſt equally diſtant from real happineſs; ſurrounded with a variety of diſtreſſes here, and on the brink of eternal miſery hereafter; their lives are a continual progreſſion from one crime to another, and their deaths, in every circumſtance, too horrible to relate.

Yet many appear unwilling to draw them out of this ſtate of wretchedneſs; they ſhrink with horror at the mention of people ſo criminal, and hate them for the vices which ſhould inſpire us with a moſt ardent deſire for their reformation. Were they leſs wicked, they would be leſs fit objects of compaſſion, and leſs require amendment.

A Being infinitely pure and perfect, was moved to pity by the ſins of his creatures: ſhall we then, whoſe offences are numberleſs, refuſe our pardon and aſſiſtance to thoſe, who may not more properly be termed fellow-creatures, than fellow-ſinners, becauſe their offences are of a deeper dye than our own? Eſpecially as the different degrees in which we rank our guilt and theirs, may poſſibly proceed from ſelf-partiality: for if we take into our account their ſuperior temptations, and inferior advantages towards the repreſſing them, the balance may not, to an All-ſeeing eye, appear in our favour.

I have met with some who ridicule the Magdalen house as a fruitless undertaking, on a supposition that it is intended as a prevention of the vice to which it owes its inhabitants; and indeed, if, contrary to reason they imagine this to be the design of the institution, they may well apprehend it will prove useless.

I fear that is a vice which can never be suppressed, while he, who seduces a woman into guilt and shame, and abandons her to disease and poverty, obtains no other appellation by such villainy, than that of a man of gallantry; while he may be called a man of honour, tho' he breaks thro' ties of truth, faith, and inhumanity, in the destruction of one, whose greatest weakness was believing him incapable of the vileness to which she falls a sacrifice; that the only charm he found in innocence, was the means it gave him to effect its ruin, by its unsuspicious credulity.

If the man who lives in the open profession of a sin which is the most pernicious to society, and the most destructive to his own soul; for we are assured upon divine authority, that no such shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; if such a man shall be caressed by his own sex, whose rights he is ever ready to invade, and admired by the other, whose temporal and eternal destruction are his constant aim; can we wonder that he goes on, in uninterrupted schemes, to add to the measure of his iniquity; and to increase the number of wretches, whose souls and bodies are to be sacrificed to his dissolute principles, or meaner vanity?

The laws reach only part of the crimes which disturb society; public censure and discountenance is a punishment in which every one may be judge and executioner; and were they properly inflicted, would prove most powerful towards effecting a general reformation; but while we spend all our censure on folly, which should only excite our compassion, and suffer vice, the proper object of hatred and contempt, to escape with impunity, if it has rank and fortune to support it, we cannot hope to see the successfully wicked reclaimed. All that the best man can do, is, as far as possible, to repair the ravages others commit; and to endeavour to bring back to peace those souls whom they have involved in all the depths of misery.

The first who relates her story is a young woman not twenty years old; her person extremely elegant, her hands and arms finely turned, her neck white as alabaster, and exquisitely formed; her face expressing the humble modesty of a Maidond, with a countenance languishingly sweet. She is the daughter of a clergyman, and was left an orphan at fifteen. She was soon placed with Sir George Markland's lady as her woman. Sir George and my lady appeared universally respected; she behaved with good humour to her servants, and he with humanity to his tenants; that is, he did not require more of them than they could possibly pay, and chose rather to turn them out of their farms, than support them in goal. In short, they committed no vices, and had constitutional good nature; their character might be well drawn by negatives; but as for positive virtues, they thought them unnecessary; they would declare they never did any harm, and did all the good they could; A strong assertion, and difficult to be made good by the best people: for as every action is an example to somebody, and has numerous consequences, many that the actor esteems innocent will prove pernicious. Thus, Sir George and my lady, by winking at the indiscretion their servants, and speaking lightly of religion and virtue, banished both from their family, and became not only answerable for their own faults, but for those which their examples encouraged in their domestics. Mr. Markland, their eldest son, soon began to behave to Emily [the young woman's name] with a tenderness and gallantry, which rather alarmed than offended her. In about half a year, he grew more assiduous and more open in his courtship, and she listened to it every day with more pleasure and fewer fears. Her religious principles grew weaker every day; piety was treated in the family as enthusiasm, strictness of manners as folly; for 'our Maker was merciful, and designed to make us happy; 'which

'which we could be only by following 'our pleasures: that our tastes and pas-'sions were given us as benefits, that we 'might receive happiness from gratifying 'them.'

Mr. Markland prevailed. He hired a house for her; and she took the first opportunity of informing her lady, that a relation in the country, whom she could not disoblige, insisted on her coming to live with her. Lady Markland suspected the truth of what she said, and told her, she wished it was not another kind of invitation that carried her away. 'But, 'girl (added she) depend upon this, All 'your beauty will not keep one lover, 'though it may gain you a thousand. 'After a short possession, a woman not 'half so handsome will appear preferable, 'and you will be left on the common.' In the beginning of the third year of their living together, Mr. Markland's tenderness became forced and constrained, and in a few months she received a letter from him, acquainting her that he was then at his first stage to embark for Holland, having accepted an employment under one of our ambassadors. Before the receipt of this letter, she thought her grief could not admit of increase; to lose Mr. Markland's affection appeared the heaviest misfortune; she did not then understand how soon a woman, who cannot possess a man's esteem, loses all her regard when he ceases to love her: but to be left with such indifference, a child abandoned without one parting kiss, was a stroke so great, that it made her delirious for two days; a fever succeeded, which was violent, but not tedious.

Mr. Markland had left her no provision, but as while he loved he was generous, and she a good œconomist, she had near 100 l. She sold some of her cloaths, and converted her parlour into a haberdasher's shop, and had a pretty trade. In about two months she was arrested, and her goods seized, Mr. Markland not having paid any rent, nor paid for the furniture. An old lady who came to hire a house at the next door, interposed, bailed her, and paid the ballance, taking a note of hand, in case she should ever be able to pay her. She also carried her home to her house, with a little boy she had had by Mr. Markland.

Emily found that the old lady was a bawd. She tried to delay what she could not repel, and under pretence of learning to command her behaviour, which in her present disposition might disgust rather than please, asked leave to live entirely in her chamber for a month, hoping that some accident might relieve her. This was granted, but at the end of that time, a gentleman was introduced to her. With him she prevailed to desist from his intention: a second came next day, in whose rugged breast her tears and aversion extinguished love: he went to the old woman, and made her refund the money she had received from him. This threw her into such a rage, that she came with some of her young women, and beat Emily in such a manner, that she was not fit to be seen by company for a whole month. When she began to look tolerably well, the old woman told her, that to break her of her niceness, she would expose her to the addresses of people too low and brutal to regard her tears, and send her child to the parish. Delicacy, for by that name, 'not by the sacred one of virtue, I must 'call my resistance, after a conduct so 'criminal as mine: delicacy, I say, gave 'way to maternal love.'

In this detestable house she remained about a month after this, when a fever carried the old woman, in three days, into a world where one cannot think of her without horror. A relation came to look after her effects, and set all the young women at liberty. Willing and able to work, and yet to starve for want of employment, seemed now a hard fate; but touched no heart but Emily's own. In this extremity, she determined to try if casual charity would afford her any relief, and set out with her child to ask alms of passengers. Her success was small. One time she dressed herself neatly, to try if she could not succeed better as a higher degree of beggar. After attacking in vain her own sex, she addressed the other. The first gave her a refusal. The second told her, if she would go with him to the next tavern, she should be satisfied with his generosity. He pro-

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duced 5s. to her view, to strengthen his arguments; a sum, then in her estimation so considerable, prevailed. She preferred, however, the trade of begging so much to the making a traffic of her person, that she endeavoured, by pursuing it, to make this little fund hold out; but without success. 'No longer able 'to support the extremity of fortune, I 'resolved to try the means which had 'once succeeded, when I did not aim at 'it. How often, shocked at the odi-'ousness of my purpose, have I turned 'back, determined to suffer myself to 'die, rather than to preserve my life in 'such a manner! But when I returned 'home, and saw the distress of my poor 'child, every other evil appeared slight 'in comparison of his sufferings; and I 'again fled from the anguish I felt at the 'sight of him.' In this manner she lived for near three months, till, by accident, she heard of the *Magdalen House*.

[*to be continued.*]

Reflections on his Majesty's Message *and the present situation of Affairs.*

A Speech from the King of Great Britain to a free parliament, is not only interesting to his majesty's own subjects, but is a matter of important consideration to the powers of Europe.

The sentiments therefore which his majesty was graciously pleased to communicate at the meeting of the parliament in the present sessions, are such, as, while they inspire his subjects and allies with love and gratitude, must at the same time fill his enemies with dread and confusion, and strike the rest of Europe with respect and admiration of his person and government.

His majesty's pious adoration of providence, his gracious acknowledgement of the prudence and public spirited zeal of his people, his generous commendation of the courage and conduct of his forces both by sea and land, his moderation and humanity amidst the most signal and triumphant successes, are so many distinguished proofs of our sovereign's wisdom, justice, and paternal affection for his people.

There never was a crisis, perhaps, when the British glory stood on so high a pinnacle. We have seen a spirit so suddenly diffuse itself throughout the kingdom, that we almost wonder how it has been kindled. We perceive the effect, but few are able to trace the cause.

The disinterested public agree in attributing this generous ardor to the magic influence of a prudent and spirited minister; but most of them are too blind to discover the means by which he has raised this noble emulation: and which, tho' wise and just, are nevertheless plain and simple.

The adage, that honesty is the best policy, will always be found ultimately true and unquestionable. Particular points of interest may sometimes be accomplished by indirect cunning; but a general system of prosperity is only to be promoted by an even and honest conduct.

It is to the uniform observance of this principle, that the minister is chiefly indebted for the success of his measures. Instead of endeavouring to bolster himself in power by corruption and the low arts of faction, he relied on the rectitude of his measures, which he fairly and openly submitted to parliamentary consideration.

In choosing proper instruments for the execution of his plan, he was likewise just and prudent in giving the preference to merit, without regard to any other recommendation. No parliamentary interest, no powerful sollicitations, were, as formerly, sufficient to introduce unworthy candidates into civil or military employments.

To this spirited and impartial conduct, we owe the happy revival of the British spirit. When our soldiers and seamen were made sensible, that their skill and prowess were sure titles to preferment, and that parliamentary connexions would neither forward their advancement, or screen them from punishment, then every one became emulous to distinguish himself, and to challenge promotion by his merits.

Happily for us, our enemies on the other hand, being under the fatal influence of court intrigue and factious cabal, soon felt what the efforts of a brave and free people were capable of effecting, under the directions

directions of an honeſt and impartial adminiſtration.

We ought to remember, that we owe our ſucceſs in ſome meaſure to their weakneſs and diſtraction, as well as to our own ſtrength and unanimity: and we ought to reflect, that there is the ſame patriot zeal and martial ſpirit now dormant among them, which ſlept for ſo long a time in this kingdom, till it was roufed by deſpair, and directed by prudence and integrity.

This conſideration will check all vain confidence in our preſent ſtate of triumph and glory. It will teach us that the French, under the adminiſtration of ſome wiſe and active patriots, may riſe in their turn; and that we may ſink again under ſome future miniſtry, congenial with that from which we have been lately delivered.

At preſent, however, we are free from any ſuch diſagreeable apprehenſions. The ſpirit which prevails in every department, ſeems too active to ſubſide of a ſudden.

Our gallant officers and ſeamen, not content with doing their duty in the ſtations aſſigned them, court occaſions of ſignalizing themſelves in the ſervice of their country.

The brave *Saunders*, inſtead of returning into the peaceful haven, whither he had a right to retreat, after the toils and perils he had nobly ſuſtained, expands his ſails in queſt of farther glory; and inſtead of waiting for orders, takes opportunity for command. O! how unlike a late noble general, who was perplexed even by poſitive orders!

The gallant *Townſhend* likewiſe, the hero, who in the heat of war ſolicited for a commiſſion which he had reſigned in time of peace, and who might have returned with honour to the embraces of his friends and relations, has rather choſen to launch forth again, in order to add freſh wreaths to his laurels won at Quebec.

Such voluntary inſtances of intrepid valour, are ſo many earneſts of ſucceſs. They muſt neceſſarily diſpirit and diſhearten the enemy: and theſe two gallant volunteers alone would have been a reinforcement to the brave *Hawke*, not interior to a ſquadron. Their example would raiſe emulation among the bold, and even ſhamed daſtards into bravery.

The grateful tribute paid to the memory of the illuſtrious *Wolfe*, and the thanks of the Britiſh parliament beſtowed on the ſurviving heroes at Quebec, cannot fail to cheriſh and improve this martial ardor.

Rewards and puniſhments are the moſt powerful motives to determine the mind to action, more eſpecially in military purſuits. The nation has given moſt ſignal proofs of its juſtice in both reſpects, and happily the examples have had their deſired effect.

But while we are juſt and generous, let us be cautious and diſcreet: let us kindly nouriſh this martial appetite, but not pamper it. Let not the intoxication of triumph lead us into exceſſes, and make us forget our real intereſt. Let us remember, that though it was neceſſary to take arms in our defence, yet commerce, not war, is our profeſſion.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

GR. MAG. P. O.

Hints concerning the ornaments proper for Gen. WOLFE'*s monument.*

AS nothing contributes more to the honour and proſperity of a nation than the perpetuating the memory of great actions; and as every one is intereſted in the recording merit, I therefore flatter myſelf you will permit me to communicate a hint to the public, thro' the channel of your entertaining paper, at a time when ſome noble mark of the generoſity and of the gratitude of this nation is about to be erected, in honour of one of the moſt brilliant actions which adorn the annals of any people.

I will not enumerate the various ways by which men have endeavoured to eternize memorable actions, or to retain the remembrance of perſons who have been dear to them. It will be ſufficient to inform ſuch as are not converſant in ſuch matters, that amongſt thoſe practiſed by the Greeks, the maſters of all mankind in

In the fine arts, that which was in moſt general eſtimation was a ſimple ſtatue of the hero, in ſome action or attitude according to the fancy or genius of the artiſt, and on the pedeſtal of which ſome of his moſt memorable exploits were engraven in baſſo relievo. Now as that intended for our late Britiſh hero may poſſibly be of this ſort, which is ſecond to none, whether for nobleneſs of aſpect, or for the pleaſure of the beholder, I imagined a hint of this kind might not be unacceptable to young candidates for the performance; as I make no queſtion that the Britiſh nation, whoſe act by their repreſentatives this undoubtedly is, will take care to intruſt the eternizing of merit to none but the moſt deſerving, and will make uſe of this ſingularly noble opportunity to provoke an equally noble emulation in thoſe of a profeſſion ſo honourable in itſelf, and of ſo much utility to the public.

Every body knows that the chief glory of ſculpture, and indeed of the fine arts, as well as of poetry, is that of invention; being that gift of heaven which characteriſes the firſt artiſts, and diſtinguiſhes great geniuſes from the mechanics of the profeſſion. Now though this talent depends entirely on the happy influence of our ſtars, yet a noble fancy may be infinitely improved, by viewing the beſt pieces, by a conſtant obſervation of nature, and laſtly, which is inferior to none of them, by the ſtudy of good authors, eſpecially the poets, to whom ſome of the nobleſt performances owe not only their merit but their very exiſtence. Phidias, that divine artiſt, whoſe Olympian Jove was eſteemed one of the ſeven wonders of the world, took the hint of it from Homer: and made no ſecret to declare, that he owed the chief merit of that ineſtimable piece of workmanſhip to the father of verſe. The admirable lines, which gave birth to this miracle of art, are theſe;

Η και κυανεῃσιν επ' οφρυσι νευσε Κρονιων
Αμβροσιαι δ' αρα χαιται υπερρωσαντο ανακτος
κρατος απ' αθανατοιο· μεγαν δ' ελελιξεν Ολυμπον.
Hom. Il. 1.

He ſpake, and awful bends his ſable brows,
Shakes his ambroſial curls and gives the nod,
The ſtamp of fate, and ſanction of the God;
High heaven with trembling the dread ſignal took,
And all Olympus to the center ſhook. Pope.

After ſuch an example, I hope I ſhall be forgiven if I quote a new poem, intitled Daphnis and Menalcas, a paſtoral ſacred to the memory of the late Gen. Wolfe; which, beſides numbers of beauties of a different kind, affords one of the nobleſt hints for the ſculptures on three ſides of a pedeſtal of a ſtatue of Gen. Wolfe, that can any where be found; and on which might be carved, on the firſt, his conduct and bravery on the day of battle, ſo fatal to himſelf and ſo honourable to his country; on the ſecond, his funeral, with the grief of the happy Matron who gave him birth, of the illuſtrious lady on the eve of wedding this young hero, raviſhed from her arms in the flower of his youth; of that great and worthy Patriot who planned the expedition, in which he ſucceeded though at the expence of life; of that auguſt monarch who is ſorry for the loſs of ſuch a ſervant, ſo early wiſe, and that his munificence is thus deprived of a noble occaſion of exerting itſelf; and laſtly, of all ranks and conditions of men in the three kingdoms: finally, on the third and laſt ſide, the apotheoſis of the hero, and the joy above at the reception of this welcome and moſt worthy gueſt. It would be doing injuſtice to the author of this performance to ſuppreſs the lines; which, beſides that they convey this exalted thought, are extremely beautiful in themſelves, and with theſe I ſhall conclude this already too long epiſtle: but for which I hope the merits of this illuſtrious cauſe will plead my excuſe.

Raiſe to his mem'ry and deathleſs name
The ſculptur'd tomb, and monument of fame.
Show him like Phœbus, patron of the bow,
Graceful in youth, like Jove's his awful brow;
How gazing armies fix on him their eyes,
Reſolv'd like him each ſoldier fights or dies,
Show how the French and ſavage Indians fly
The thunders of his arm, and light'nings of his eye;
How at his feet approach their city ſhakes,
Through all its hundred ſtates their empire quakes,
Reſigns its foreſts, and ſubmits its lakes.
Raiſe to his mem'ry and deathleſs name
The ſculptur'd tomb and monument of fame.
Now ſhow the ſad reverſe; the hero lies
As if in pleaſing ſlumbers cloſ'd his eyes;

The

That martial ardour ſtill in death expreſt,
That country's love which warm'd his dauntleſs breaſt.
With wreaths of laurel let his brows be bound,
With broken arms and truncheon ſtrew the ground,
Plant armies, ſenates, princes weeping round.
By golden armour, and a radiant creſt,
And martial port, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
Place noble Granby, Amherſt, Townſhend there,
Mourning their friend, and brother of the war.
Fixt as a ſtatue, near his much-lov'd ſide,
In ſilent ſorrow, place the beauteous bride,
But oh! what magic ſculpture can expreſs
The parent's grief, the mother's deep diſtreſs,
Like Hector's mother be the matron laid,
A ſable mantle o'er her rev'rend head,
Growing to earth, and grov'ling on the dead.
Then ſhow the royal ſire, with outſpread hands,
And lifted eyes (as now perhaps he ſtands),
Invoking heav'n; and on his awful brow
Engrave in living lines this ſolemn vow:
'The conquer'd world, that caus'd the fatal ſtrife,
'Shall pay the price of this lamented life.
While at his ſide our ſecond Father ſtands
To hear and to fulfil his dread commands;
And Britain's genius, hov'ring in mid air,
Confirms the ſolemn vow, and hears the monarch's pray'r.
Raiſe to his mem'ry and deathleſs name
The ſculptur'd tomb, and monument of fame.
Now high above let op'ning heaven diſplay
Its everlaſting gates, that flame with day;
Place gods and demi-gods and heroes round,
By Jove himſelf the ſacred ſynod crown'd:
Let all behold th' immortal ſpirit riſe;
With ſong the muſes hail him to the ſkies:
His ſeat with thoſe who conquer'd as they bled,
Betwixt the Theban and the valiant Swede;
While his great father, with a father's joy,
Receives, alas! too ſoon, his darling boy.

Extracts from a letter addreſſed to two Great Men on the proſpect of a Peace, and on the terms neceſſary to be inſiſted upon in the negotiation.

THE following extract will ſerve to give ſome idea of the ſubject of this letter, which evidently appears to be the performance of a maſterly hand: from ſomething that is dropt in one page of it, there is room to ſuſpect that the author was one of the leaders of the oppoſition to that Miniſter, whoſe adminiſtration has been ſtyled the æra of corruption: for he there tells us, that the true reaſons why the ends of that oppoſition were not obtained, *of which*, he ſays, *the world knows very little, may, poſſibly, ſome time or other appear*: a pretty plain inſinuation, that he not only knows them, but is intereſted in their publication. He may be aſſured that when they appear, they will be more eagerly received, than even the ſeaſonable performance now before us.

The firſt point he here treats of, is the choice of Plenipotentiaries; which he thinks will be attended with difficulty, the fact being certain, tho', it is matter of amazement, that there ſhould be ſo few in this iſland, who have given any proofs that they are capable of conducting with ability, much leſs with dexterity, this important buſineſs of a negotiation with France. "Men who are verſed in treaties, knowing the intereſts, pretenſions, and connexions of the ſeveral princes of Europe; ſkilled in the principles of public law, and capable of applying them on every particular occaſion; acquainted with the commerce, the colonies, the manufactures, of their own country; maſters of all the inſtances of infraction of former treaties, which occaſioned the war we are now engaged in; in a word, men whoſe rank and conſequence amongſt ourſelves may command reſpect, and procure them authority amongſt our enemies: and who, to every other qualification already enumerated, can boaſt of an integrity not to be corrupted, and a ſteadineſs in ſupporting the intereſts of their country, which no difficulties can diſcourage, and no temptations can ſhake:—ſuch are the men whom you muſt endeavour to employ in the approaching negociation. ... If ſuch perſons cannot be found amongſt us (which I hope may not be the caſe) there is a very deſireable alternative ſtill in your power. Fix the ſcene of negotiation, where, indeed, for the honour of our country, I could wiſh to ſee it fixed; name no other Plenipotentiaries to conduct the peace but thoſe Miniſters who directed the war: and a treaty of London, in ſuch hands, will make ample amends for our wretched management at Utrecht. ...

"The power, the populouſneſs, the extent, the ſtrength of the French monarchy,

narchy, free them from thoſe apprehenſions which bind the weaker ſide to be faithful to its engagements; and depending upon the inability of their neighbours, conſidered ſingly to procure to themſelves juſtice, this, too frequently, has tempted them to the moſt ſhameful and barefaced inſtances of national breach of faith. It well becomes us, therefore, at this juncture, when the diſtreſſes of France will oblige them to conſent to terms of peace, unfavourable to the intereſt, and diſgraceful to the glory of their monarch, to take every method in our power to ſecure the obſervance of thoſe conceſſions they may make; and to inſiſt upon their giving us ſuch proofs of their ſincerity, before any negotiation be entered upon, as may give us ſome aſſurance that they mean to be more faithful to their future engagements."

Here the Author relates ſome of the moſt remarkable inſtances of French perfidy, which have given riſe to all the troubles of Europe for above theſe hundred years.

With regard to French infidelity reſpecting Nova Scotia or Acadia, he makes this important and ſeaſonable remark. "While the commiſſaries triſled away their time at Paris (after the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle in 1748, which he is aſhamed to call a Peace, as it ſettled nothing that was before in doubt between the two nations) the uſurpations went on in America; incurſions were frequently made into the peninſula of Acadia, the poſſeſſion of which the French did not pretend to diſpute with us; forts were built by them in ſeveral places, and particularly a moſt important one to command the iſthmus; thus deciding by the ſword, in time of full peace, that controverſy which they themſelves had agreed ſhould be amicably adjuſted by their commiſſaries; and furniſhing a laſting warning to us, *that a treaty, which leaves points of conſequence to be determined by any after-conferences, only ſerves to light up another war.*"

The enumeration made of French infidelities, in general, and in particular their behaviour to England with regard to Dunkirk, and with regard to North-America, leads the author to propoſe, that before any new treaty be entered on, or any plauſible propoſals whatever be liſtened to, it may be inſiſted, that juſtice be done this nation with regard to former treaties. "Shew France the ſtrong, the ſolemn engagement ſhe entered into at Utrecht to demoliſh Dunkirk; put her in mind of the amazing perfidy with which ſhe, from time to time, eluded the performance of that engagement: and demand *immediate* juſtice on that article, as a preliminary proof of her ſincerity in the enſuing negotiation. . .

"Perhaps France may think it a diſgrace to them, to comply with any thing previous to the beginning of a negociation. Tell them, that acting honourably, and doing what juſtice requires, can never be diſgraceful. But if it be a diſgrace, tell them, with the ſpirit of honeſt men, that we owe it them, for the greater diſgrace they put, not long ago, upon us, by requiring us to ſend two Peers of this realm to remain in France as *hoſtages*, 'till we ſurrendered Louiſbourg; an indignity which I cannot call to mind, without pain; and which I always thought was ſubmitted to without neceſſity.

"It is now our turn to vindicate the honour of our nation; and as Dunkirk was put into our poſſeſſion before the treaty of Utrecht, as a pledge of the French ſincerity, and to continue in our poſſeſſion till the demolition ſhould be completed; let ſome ſuch expedient be now agreed upon; with this difference only, that inſtead of *five months after the peace*, the time fixed for the demolition at Utrecht, let no peace be ſigned, at preſent, till this right acquired to us by former treaties, and of which we have been ſo perfidiouſly robbed, be actually carried into full execution.

"However, if any inſuperable difficulties ſhould attend the doing ourſelves juſtice, on this head, before the peace; if, for inſtance, which perhaps may be the caſe, it ſhould be found that it cannot be complied with, unleſs we conſent to a *ceſſation of arms*, during the time of negotiation; rather than give France

that opportunity of recovering from its distresses, and of being protected from the superiority of our arms, before we have, finally, obliged them to accept of our own terms of peace (which was one cause of the ruin of our negotiation at Utrecht). I would wave insisting upon the demolition of Dunkirk before the treaty, and think it sufficient to demand *hostages* from them, as a security that it shall be faithfully complied with, within a limited time after the treaty shall be concluded. The Parisians had two English *Milords* to stare at, upon the last peace; and I do not see why the curiosity of our Londoners should not be gratified, in the same way; and two *Ducs et Pairs* of France be sent as hostages to England, till Dunkirk cease to be a port.

"With regard to North America, we have nothing to ask, at the peace, which we have not already made ourselves master of, during the war. Quebec, the capital of Canada, is already in our possession; and the rest of that country will fall of course. It is a prospect still more agreeable, that by destroying the naval force of France, our North American conquests cannot be retaken; and the principle I would now lay down, and which I would recommend to you to adopt, *is, not to give up any of them*. . .

"Ask the French, what security they can give you, if we restore Canada to them, however restrained in its boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our expence? If the treaty of Utrecht could not keep them from encroachments, what reason can we have to suppose the future treaty will be better observed? . . . After having seen the French carrying on a regular plan of usurpation in North America, for these forty years past, shall we be so weak as to believe that they will now lay it aside? . .

"The truth of the matter is, they were tired of Canada. The inclemency of the climate, the difficult access to it, and a trade scarcely defraying the expence of the colony, would long ago have induced them to abandon it, if the plan of extending its boundaries, at the expence of the English, and of opening its communication with Louisiana and with the Ocean, had not made them persevere. ——Canada itself is not worth their asking; and if they do desire to have it restored to them, it can only be with a view to repeat the same injuries and infidelities, to punish which we engaged in the present war. Unless, therefore, we be resolved, with our eyes open, to expose ourselves to a repetition of former encroachments; unless we would chuse to be obliged to keep great bodies of troops in America, in full peace, at an immense expence; we can never consent to leave the French any footing in Canada. If we do not exclude them absolutely and entirely from the country; we shall soon find we have done nothing.

"I take it for granted that, in the future negotiation, the island of Cape Breton will follow the fate of Quebec; I shall only observe with regard to it, that though the harbour and fortifications of Louisbourg be of infinite service to France, it can be of little or no use to England, if Canada be left to us. It is of consequence to France, as a retreat to their ships fishing on the neighbouring banks of Newfoundland; and as a security to the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence. But the possession of Newfoundland itself makes Louisbourg of no utility to the English, in the former respect; and Halifax, where we have a good harbour, answers very nearly the latter purpose. Upon this view, therefore, may we not hope and expect, that, the necessity of garrisoning Louisbourg having ended with the conquest of Quebec, its fate will be determined, without troubling the French Plenipotentaries? Without waiting for a congress, let orders be forthwith sent to demolish it, so as not to leave one stone upon another, of the fortifications; to remove the inhabitants to Nova Scotia, a better country; and to leave the island a bare and barren rock; the state it was in before the peace of Utrecht gave leave to France to fortify it. . . . If the French should make any remonstrances against it, tell them they may follow our example, and demolish, if they please, the fortifications of Mahon; which we see them

poſſeſs with as great indifference as we remember the circumſtances of its loſs, with ſhame... Or, rather tell them, that in demoliſhing Louiſbourg, before the peace, we only copy a former example given us by themſelves, when their troops were employed in diſmantling the frontier towns in Flanders, at the very time that the Plenipotentiaries at Aix la Chapelle were conſenting to give them up....

"Though I ſhall not preſume to give any opinion about the future diſpoſal of our other conqueſts, I think, however, I may be allowed to hint, that "the poſſeſſion of Gaudaloupe," an additional ſugar iſland, when we have ſo many of our own, ought not to be inſiſted upon ſo ſtrenuouſly as to make it a neceſſary condition of the peace. And though "Senegal and Goree" are of real importance in the ſlave and gum trades, our own African ſettlements have hitherto ſupplied us with ſlaves ſufficient for our American purpoſes: and the trade for gum is, perhaps, not of conſequence enough to make us amends for the annual mortality, which we already lament, of our brave countrymen, to guard our African conqueſts. The people of England, therefore, will not, I believe, blame the giving them back, for a valuable conſideration,—provided Canada be left to us."

With regard to the ſettlement of affairs in Germany, "I am no friend (ſays the author) to *continental meaſures* in general; eſpecially ſuch continental meaſures as engaged us during the three laſt wars, as principals; when we ſeemed eager to ruin ourſelves, in ſupport of that Auſtrian family whom we now find, with unparalleled ingratitude, and incredible folly, in cloſe alliance with France: but the *continental meaſures* now adopted by England were neceſſary, both with regard to our honour and our intereſt... In regard to our intereſt, no Engliſh miniſter, however inflexible in his attachment to his native country, could have deviſed the means of making the beſt uſe of our American conqueſts, if the French could have treated with Hanover in their hands.... The inference I would draw is, that we ſhould continue to exert thoſe endeavours which hitherto have been ſo effectual, in defeating the deſigns of France to get poſſeſſion of Hanover...

"The next campaign (if another campaign ſhould precede the peace) will, in all probability, loſe us none of the advantages we have gained *on that ſide*, if our army, ſtill headed by Prince Ferdinand, who has already gained ſo many laurels, be rendered more formidable, as I hope it will, by ſending to it ſome thouſands more of our national troops; who now, ſince the conqueſt of Canada, and the defeat of the long threatened invaſion, have no other ſcene of action left, but to contribute to another victory in Germany....

"If contrary to our hopes, our wiſhes, our endeavours, his Pruſſian Majeſty, like a lion caught in the toils (after a reſiſtance already made, which will hand him down to poſterity as the greateſt of men) ſhould at laſt be unable to defend himſelf; let him not deſpair while he is in alliance with Britain; for I would inculcate a doctrine, which I think will not be unpopular amongſt my countrymen, and which therefore, I hope, will not be oppoſed by our miniſters, *That whatever conqueſts we have made, and whatever conqueſts we may ſtill make, upon the* French, *except* North America *(which muſt be kept all our own) ſhould be looked upon as given back to* France *for a moſt important conſideration, if it can be the means of extricating the King of* Pruſſia *from any unforeſeen diſtreſſes.*

"Things are come to that paſs in Germany, that the ruin of the King of Pruſſia will be ſoon followed by the ruin of the Proteſtant religion in the empire. The blind zeal of the bigotted Auſtrian family will have no check, if the head and protector of the German Proteſtants be deſtroyed; and the war begun only to wreſt Sileſia from him, will, in the end, be found to be a war that will overturn the Liberties and Religion of Germany....

"But if the fortune, the capacity, the perſeverance of that Great Prince, ſhould enable him (as I think we may

ſtill

ſtill hope) to extricate himſelf from the the dangers that ſurround him, it may be aſked, What is to be done with the conqueſts which, beſides Canada, we ſhall be in poſſeſſion of when we treat of a peace! My propoſal is honeſt, and perhaps will not be treated as chimerical: employ them to recover out of the hands of France thoſe towns of Flanders gained for the Auſtrian family, by the valour, and at the expence of England; and which have been ſo perfidiouſly ſacrificed. A Britiſh adminiſtration muſt tremble at the proſpect of ſeeing Nieuport and Oſtend become French property, and, therefore, ſhould uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent this at the peace: tho' thoſe endeavours may ſerve the court of Vienna, whoſe ingratitude to Britain never will be forgotten; tho', at the ſame time, I muſt own we ſhall draw no ſmall advantage from it. We ſhall learn for the future to prefer our own intereſt to that of others; to proportion our expences on the continent to the immediate exigencies of our own country, and never to aſſiſt a new ally, without remembering how much we did for our old one, and what return we have had! . . .

" I cannot help congratulating the Public, on the wiſdom of our manner of opening the negotiation for peace. I mean to obſerve, that our Miniſters have happily got rid of a ſet of very uſeleſs, or very pernicious gentlemen, called Mediators, by applying directly to the enemy himſelf. . . . The mediation of *inſignificant* powers is in itſelf abſurd; and the danger of calling in a *powerful* Mediator, who may threaten to declare againſt you, if you do not ſubmit to his *partial* deciſions, is too obvious to be inſiſted upon. . . .

" We have no great reaſon, no more than other nations, to truſt Gallic Faith. Let us not, therefore, be ſo weak, as to give them room for obtruding upon us any fallacious interpretations of the words, in which they plight their faith. They are too ready to break in when the terms are ever ſo clear; and, therefore, let us take care not to give them that advantage which ſuperior ſkill in their own language naturally confers, and which, upon ſome future occaſion, they may improve to our detriment. Let the *original and authentic* copy of the Treaty, therefore, be in a dead language, the phraſes of which cannot vary, and whoſe meaning is equally underſtood by both parties."

The author concludes with two points not leſs important than any he had mentioned: 1. The firſt is the danger of the Conſtitution from the infinite dependence upon the Crown, created, by means of our national expences, amongſt all degrees of men: " When I reflect on the many thouſands of placemen, of every denomination, who are employed in the collection of the vaſt variety of taxes now levied on the Public; and take a review of a far greater number of ſervants of the Crown, both civil and military, for whoſe ſupport ſo conſiderable a ſhare of the public revenue is ſet apart, too many of whom, I fear, might be tempted to aſſiſt in extending the influence of the prerogative to the prejudice of public liberty; when I conſider our vaſt load of taxes in this point of view, I cannot help obſerving the amazing revolution in our government which this ſingle article has brought about; nor enough lament the unhappy circumſtances of affairs, and the neceſſities of the war, which have forced us to an annual expence unknown to former times, and which will almoſt be incredible to poſterity. . . . Twelve or fourteen millions are demanded without reſerve; and, what is ſtill more, voted without oppoſition. Nay, of ſo little conſequence is it now thought, by our repreſentatives, to deliberate on the weighty buſineſs of raiſing money on the ſubject, that ſcarcely can forty of them be got together, to hear the eſtimates for at leaſt one hundred and fourſcore thouſand men, for ſo many we have now in our pay; and to borrow eight millions, the ſum by which our expences exceed our income.

" Theſe are alarming conſiderations; but . . . . . 2. What I lament as the greateſt misfortune that can threaten the Public Liberty, is to ſee the eagerneſs with which our Nobility, born to be the guardians of the Conſtitution againſt Prerogative,

rogative, ſolicit the badge of *military* ſubjection, not merely to ſerve their country in times of danger, which would be commendable, but in expectation to be continued *ſoldiers* when tranquillity ſhall be reſtored, and to be under *military command* during a life... Unleſs another ſpirit poſſeſs our Nobility; unleſs they lay aſide their military trappings, and think they can ſerve their country more effectually as ſenators than as ſoldiers, what can we expect but to ſee the ſyſtem of military ſubordination extending itſelf throughout the kingdom; univerſal dependance upon government influencing every rank of men, and the ſpirit, nay the very form of the conſtitution deſtroyed?... When this war ſhall be over, there will be leſs reaſon than ever for numerous armies. The kingdom now happily being united, and diſaffection to the royal family at an end, we need fear no rebellions among ourſelves; and invaſions from France are leſs likely than ever. Beſides, by the care and perſeverance of ſome Patriots, we have acquired a new internal ſtrength, a Militia trained up to be uſeful; and conſequently we may, without any danger to the Public, reduce the number of our guards and garriſons to low, as to deſtroy great part of the budge fabric of military influence and dependance. But whatever you do, if you mean to reſtore the Conſtitution, you muſt ſecure the dignity and independence of Parliament....

"If you have any regard to Virtue, to Liberty, to your Country; if you would live great, and die lamented; if you would ſhine in hiſtory, with our Clarendons and Southamptons; let not this opportunity, perhaps, this laſt opportunity of ſaving Britiſh liberty, and independence be thrown away. You, my Lord, whoſe rank, whoſe extenſive influence, and perſonal authority, have given you the pre-eminence in public affairs, as it were by preſcription; much will depend upon you, in the carrying on this important work. But when I direct my addreſs to you, Sir, you muſt be conſcious, that, beſides the general expectations we have from you, as a lover of your Country, we have your own repeated promiſes and declarations, to make us flatter ourſelves that you will not ſtop ſhort in your ſchemes of national reformation. Not tutored in the ſchool of Corruption, but liſted from your earlieſt years, under the banner of Triotiſm; called into power by popular approbation, and ſtill uniting the uncommon characters of Miniſter and Patriot; favourite of the Public, and ſervant of the Crown; be not offended, Sir, if I remind you, not to diſappoint that confidence the Public places in your future endeavours to prop the ſinking Conſtitution. Nor let it ever fall from your memory, that the nation expects from your virtue, your œconomy, your plans for Liberty, during the future peace, as great advantages as we have already gained, from your ſpirit, your bold councils, and vigorous efforts, in carrying on the preſent war.

Humorous Reaſons for reſtoring Canada.

WE Britons are a nation of ſtateſmen and politicians; we are privy-councellors by birthright; and therefore take it much amiſs when we are told by ſome of your correſpondents, 'that it is 'not proper to expoſe to public view the 'many good reaſons there are for reſtor-'ing Canada,' (*if we reduce it.*)

I have with great induſtry been able to procure a full account of thoſe reaſons, and ſhall make no ſecret of them among ourſelves. Here they are;

1. We ſhould reſtore Canada; becauſe an uninterrupted trade with the Indians throughout a vaſt country, where the communication by water is ſo eaſy, would increaſe our commerce, *already too great*, and occaſion a large additional demand for our manufactures, * *already too dear.*

2. We ſhould reſtore Canada, that we may *ſoon* have a new war, and another opportunity of ſpending two or three millions a-year in America; there being great danger of our growing too rich, our

* Every Indian now wears a woolen blanket, a linen ſhirt, and cloth ſtockings; beſides a knife, a hatchet and a gun; and they uſe a variety of other European and Indian goods, which they pay for in ſkins and furs.

our European expences not being sufficient to drain our immense treasures.

3. We should restore it, that we may have occasion constantly to employ, in time of war, a fleet and army in those parts; for otherwise we might be too strong at home.

4 We should restore it that the French may, by means of their Indians, carry on (as they have done for these hundred years past, even in times of peace between the two crowns) a constant scalping war against our colonies, and thereby stint their growth; for, otherwise, the children might in time be as tall as their mothers.

5. What tho' the blood of thousands of unarmed English farmers, surprized and assassinated in their fields; of harmless women and children murdered in their beds; doth at length call for vengeance:—what tho' the Canadian measure of iniquity be full, and if ever any country did, that country now certainly does deserve the judgment of *extirpation*;—yet let us not be the executioners of divine justice;—it will look as if Englishmen were revengeful.

6. Our colonies, 'tis true, have exerted themselves beyond their strength, on the expectations we gave them of driving the French from Canada; but tho' we ought to keep faith with our allies, it is not necessary with our children. That might teach them (against Scripture) to *put their trust in princes*: Let them learn to trust in God.

7. Should we not restore Canada, it would look as if our statesmen had *courage* as well as our soldiers; but what have statesmen to do with courage? Their proper character is wisdom.

8 What can be braver than to show all Europe we can afford to lavish our best blood as well as our treasure, in conquests we do not intend to keep! Have we not plenty of Howes, and Wolfes, &c. &c. &c. in every regiment.

9. The French have long since openly declared, "que les Anglois & les François "sont incompatible dans cette partie de "l'Amerique:" 'that our people and 'theirs are incompatible in that part 'of the continent of America:' "que "rien n'etoit plus important à l'etat, "que le delivrer leur colonie du facheux "voisinage des Anglois;" that nothing 'was of more importance to France than 'delivering its colonies from the trouble-'some neighbourhood of the English;' to which end there was an avowed project on foot "pour chasser premierement "les Anglois de la Nouvelle Yorke;" 'to drive the English in the first place 'out of the province of New York;' "& apres la prise de la capitale, il falloit "(*says the scheme*) la BRULER & RUI-"NER le pays jusqu' à l'Orange;" 'and 'after taking the capital, to burn it, and 'ruin (that is, make a desart of) the 'whole country, quite up to Albany.' Now, if we do not fairly leave the French in Canada, till they have a favourable opportunity of putting their burning and ruining schemes in execution, will it not look as if we were afraid of them?

Their historian, Charlevoix, in his IV. book, also tells us, that when Canada was formerly taken by the English, it was a question at the court of France, whether they should endeavour to recover it; for, says he, "bien de gens douterent si l'on avoit fait une veritable perte;" 'many 'thought it was not a real loss.' But tho' various reasons were given why it was scarce worth recovering, "le seule "motive (says he) d'empecher les Anglois "de se rendre trop puissant—étoit plus "que suffisant pour nous engager a recou-"vrer Quebec, a quelque prix que ce fût;" 'the single motive of preventing the in-'crease of English power was more than 'sufficient to engage us in recovering Que-'bec, what price soever it might cost us.' Here we see the high value they put on that country, and the reason of their valuing it so highly. Let us then *oblige them* in this (to them) so important an article, and be assured they will never prove ungrateful.

I will not dissemble, sir, that in answer to all these reasons and motives for restoring Canada, I have heard one that appears to have some weight on the other side of the question. It is said, that nations, as well as private persons, should, for their honour's sake, take care to preserve a consistence of character: that it has

has always been the character of the Engliſh to fight ſtrongly, and negotiate weakly; generally agreeing to reſtore at a peace, what they ought to have kept, and to have kept what they had better have reſtored: then, if it would really, according to the preceeding reaſons, be prudent and right to reſtore Canada, we ought, ſay theſe objectors, to keep it; otherwiſe we ſhall be inconſiſtent with ourſelves. I ſhall not take upon myſelf to weigh theſe different reaſons, but offer the whole to the conſideration of the public. Only permit me to ſuggeſt, that there is one method of avoiding fairly all future diſpute about the propriety of keeping or reſtoring Canada; and that is, let us never take it. The French ſtill hold out at Montreal and Trois Rivieres, in hopes of ſuccour from France. Let us be a little too late with our ſhips in the river St. Lawrence, ſo that the enemy may get their ſupplies up next ſpring, as they did the laſt, with reinforcements ſufficient to enable them to recover Quebec, and there is an end of the queſtion.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. A. Z.

The Rationale of the ſtocks or public funds in England *.

AS there are few ſubjects of converſation more general than the value of ſtocks, and hardly any thing ſo little underſtood, nothing can be more uſeful than a ſhort account of them, which we ſhall here give in as clear and conciſe a manner as poſſible, preſenting our readers with the rationale of the ſtocks, and a ſhort hiſtory of the ſeveral companies, deſcribing the nature of their ſeparate funds, the uſes to which they are applied, and the various purpoſes they anſwer, both with reſpect to the government, the companies themſelves, and the community in general.

In order to give a clear idea of the money-tranſactions of the ſeveral companies, it is proper we ſhould ſay ſomething of money in general, and particularly of paper-money, and the difference between that and the current ſpecie. Money is the ſtandard of the value of all the neceſſaries and accommodations of life, and paper-money is the repreſentative of that ſtandard, to ſuch a degree as to ſupply its place, and to anſwer all the purpoſes of gold and ſilver coin. Nothing is neceſſary to make this repreſentative of money ſupply the place of ſpecie but the credit of that office or company who delivers it; which credit conſiſts in its always being ready to turn it into ſpecie whenever required. This is exactly the caſe of the Bank of England; the notes of this company are of the ſame value as the current coin, as they may be turned into it whenever the poſſeſſor pleaſes. From hence, as notes are a kind of money, the counterfeiting them is puniſhed with death as well as coining.

The method of depoſiting money in the Bank, and exchanging it for notes (tho' they bear no intereſt), is attended with many conveniencies, as they are not only ſafer than in the hands of the owner himſelf, but as the notes are more portable, and capable of a much more eaſy conveyance, ſince a bank-note for a very large ſum may be ſent by the poſt, and, to prevent the deſigns of robbers, may, without damage, be cut in two, and ſent at two ſeveral times. Or bills, called Bank Poſt-bills, may be had by application at the Bank, which are particularly calculated to prevent loſſes by robberies, they being made payable to the order of the perſon who takes them out, at a certain number of days after ſight, which gives an opportunity to ſtop ſuch bills at the Bank, if they ſhould be loſt, and prevents their being ſo eaſily negotiated by ſtrangers as common Bank-notes are; and whoever conſiders the hazard, the expence and trouble there would be in ſending large ſums of gold and ſilver to, and from diſtant places, muſt alſo conſider this as a very ſingular advantage. Beſides which another benefit attends them; for if they are deſtroyed by time, or other accidents, the Bank will, on oath being made of ſuch accident, and ſecurity being given, pay the money to the perſon who was in poſſeſſion of them.

Bank-notes differ from all kinds of ſtock in theſe three particulars; 1. They are

* From a late very entertaining and inſtructive little work, intituled, *An Account of the Conſtitution and preſent State of Great Britain.*

are always of the same value. 2. They are paid off without being transferred. And, 3. They bear no interest, while stocks are a share in a company's funds, bought without any condition of having the principal returned. India bonds, indeed (by some persons, tho' erroneously, denominated stock), are to be excepted, they being made payable at six months notice, either on the side of the company or of the possessor.

Before we proceed, it may not be improper to observe, that it is not necessary the Bank should always have a fund sufficient to discharge all its notes at one time, it being enough if it is capable of answering any demand, and of paying all notes as soon as presented: nor is it necessary that the several companies funds or stocks should ever be large enough to pay off the proprietors of the several shares; for as these shares of the general stock are transferable, they may be turned into specie whenever the proprietor pleases.

By the word *stock* was originally meant a particular sum of money, contributed to the establishing a fund, to enable a company to carry on a certain trade, by means of which the person became a partner in that trade, and received a share of the profit made thereby, in proportion to the money employed. But this term has been extended farther, though improperly, to signify any sum of money which has been lent to the government, on condition of receiving a certain interest till the money is repaid, and which makes a part of the national debt. As the security both of the government and of the public companies is esteemed preferable to that of any private person, as the stock is negotiable and may be sold at any time, and as the interest is always punctually paid when due, so they are thereby enabled to borrow money on a lower interest than what might be obtained from lending it to private persons, where there must be always some danger of losing both principal and interest.

But as every capital stock or fund of a company is raised for a particular purpose, and limited by parliament to a certain sum, it necessarily follows, that when that fund is compleated, no stock can be bought or the company; though shares already purchased may be transferred from one person to another. This being the case, there is frequently a great disproportion between the original value of the shares, and what is given for them when transferred; for if there are more buyers than sellers, a person who is indifferent about selling, will not part with his share without a considerable profit to himself; and, on the contrary, if many are disposed to sell, and few inclined to buy, the value of such shares will naturally fall, in proportion to the impatience of those who want to turn the stock into specie; for as, when there are more buyers than sellers, the buyers will endeavour to out-bid each other, so, when there are more sellers than buyers, the sellers will struggle who shall dispose of his stock first, by each offering it at a less price than the other.

These observations may serve to give our readers some idea of the nature of that unjustifiable and dishonest practice called Stock-jobbing, the mystery of which consists in nothing more than this: The persons concerned in that practice, who are denominated Stock-jobbers, make contracts to buy or sell, at a certain distant time, a certain quantity of some particular stock, against which time they endeavour, according as their contract is, either to raise or lower such stock, by raising rumours and spreading fictitious stories in order to induce people either to sell out in a hurry, and consequently cheap, if they are to deliver stock, or to become unwilling to sell, and consequently to make it dearer, if they are to receive stock.

The persons who make these contracts are not in general possessed of any real stock, and when the time comes that they are to receive or deliver the quantity they have contracted for, they only pay such a sum of money as makes the difference between the price the stock was at when they made the contract, and the price it happens to be at when the contract is fulfilled; and it is no uncommon thing for persons not worth 100 l. to make contracts for the buying or selling 100,000 l. stock. In the language of Exchange-Alley, the buyer in this case is called the Bull, and the seller the Bear.

Besides

Beſides theſe, there are another ſet of men, who, though of a higher rank, may properly enough come under the ſame denomination. Theſe are your great monied men, who are dealers in ſtock, and contractors with the government whenever any new money is to be borrowed. Theſe indeed are not fictitious, but real buyers and ſellers of ſtock; but by raiſing falſe hopes, or creating groundleſs fears, by pretending to buy or ſell large quantities of ſtock on a ſudden, by uſing the forementioned ſet of men as their inſtruments, and other like practices, are enabled to raiſe or fall the ſtocks one or two *per cent.* at pleaſure.

However, the real value of one ſtock above another, on account of its being more profitable to the proprietors, or any thing that will really, or only in imagination, affect the credit of a company, or endanger the government by which that credit is ſecured, muſt naturally have a conſiderable effect on the ſtocks. Thus, with reſpect to the intereſt of the proprietors, a ſhare in the ſtock of a trading company, which produces 5 l. or 6 l. *per cent. per annum*, muſt be more valuable than an annuity with government ſecurity, that produces no more than 3 l. or 4 l. *per cent. per annum*; and conſequently ſuch ſtock muſt ſell at a higher price than ſuch an annuity. Though it muſt be obſerved, that a ſhare in the ſtock of a trading company, producing 5 l. or 6 l. *per cent. per annum*, will not fetch ſo much money at market as a government annuity producing the ſame ſum; becauſe the ſecurity of the company is not reckoned equal to that of the government, and the continuance of their paying ſo much *per annum* is more precarious, as their dividend is, or ought to be, always in proportion to the profits of their trade. Thus, for inſtance, the Eaſt-India company divides at preſent 6 l. for every 100 l. ſhare, the current price of which is 134: the purchaſer therefore will here make 4½ *per cent.* for his money advanced, whereas the government annuities of 3 l. *per cent.* ſell for 83 l. conſequently the purchaſer makes no more than 3 l. 10 s. 3 d *per cent.* of his money advanced. Whence it will appear, that the India ſtock ſells conſiderably cheaper than the government annuities, owing to the ſecurities not being quite ſo good, nor the continuance of their paying ſo much *per* ſhare quite ſo certain.

Complaints of the grievances in the navy.

I Am one of thoſe unhappy men, who, by the adverſity of their ſtars, are doomed to range the ſeas; and to complete my miſery, was ſurpriſed by an ugly ſet of fellows, called a preſs-gang, who, deaf to my intreaties, hurried me on board a tender, from whence I was turned over to one of his Majeſty's floating batteries, where I yet remain, and may, for ought I know, till the ſeparation of ſoul and body. I have had a pretty good ſpell in the navy to form a tolerable judgment of its order and eſtabliſhment; the exact obſervance of which has, and will always produce the deſired effect, crown its commanders with wreaths of laurel, bring honour and ſafety to Old England, and ſtrike our enemies with terror; this is a truth undeniable. The inſtitutions of our navy were founded at a time, when virtue and the love of liberty were the predominant paſſions; when every individual looked upon his country's cauſe as his own, and fought, not for himſelf, but for his ſovereign and fellow ſubjects.

In the preſent war we have had the moſt formidable navy of any nation in the world; yet this navy, raiſed at immenſe expence, is rendered one third uſeleſs for want of men; and though many attempts have been made, and ſchemes formed to ſupply this want, they have all proved ineffectual; a circumſtance that has afforded matter of ſurpriſe, not only to ourſelves, but even to foreigners; that we, the greateſt maritime nation on earth, cannot find men enough for our fleets, not even by the allurements of bounty, nor by compulſion. The reaſon however is known to every common ſeaman, who, whilſt our Gazettes are filled with encomiums of their bravery, and contempt of danger, and our ſenates are deviſing the wiſeſt means for their proviſion and ſupport, yet languiſh under the

the greateſt hardſhips, and moſt abject ſlavery, puzzled and perplexed with unneceſſary trifles, hard wrought, and ill uſed by almoſt every petty officer of but a month's ſtanding, who, ignorant of duty, whether performed right or wrong, flouriſhes his rattan over the heads of the ableſt ſeamen, and acts the tyrant over them without controul. There are, it is certain, ſeveral acts of parliament for regulating the conduct both of men and officers, the intention of which was pure and wholeſome, the legiſlature ſuppoſed a ſtrict obedience would be paid thereto; but alas how often, to our coſt, do we find them in ſome caſes wholly neglected, and in others miſconſtrued and miſapplied. Religion, of which ſome ſhew at leaſt ought to be kept up on board a Chriſtian ſhip of war, is almoſt, if not entirely, laid aſide; and we have no more knowledge of the Sabbath, ſave that pork and peaſe are ſerved on that day, or that ſome more laborious job than ordinary is projected, than ſo many ſavages.

It is ordered, in one part of our laws, that the proviſions ſhall be good and wholeſome, and impartially diſtributed; but in this, as in many other articles, they pervert the very intent, by doing the reverſe. His Majeſty, who has provided ſufficiently for his ſervants, if due care were taken by thoſe intruſted with the management, knows not that half a ſhip's company, on the preſent eſtabliſhment, is compoſed of idlers, boys, and perſons protected from duty, who are fed with the beſt proviſions, ſleeping all night long in their hammocks, and ſharing equal prize-money with the foremaſtmen, who at all times perform the hard ſervice, and undergo the greateſt hardſhips. But this is not all; for what reaſon ſhould there be ſuch a monſtrous diſproportion in the appointment of prize-money in favour of officers? Are they not well paid in ſervice, and handſomely provided for, and, when meriting preferment, raiſed to honour and the notice of their ſovereign; whilſt the poor ſailor, though never ſo brave, has no half-pay when out of ſervice, and, whilſt in, but two and twenty and a half, loaded with many drawbacks?

Many proclamations have been iſſued, and acts of grace and pardons paſſed, to invite ſeamen to return to their duty, and quit the ſervice of foreign ſtates, but in vain. We find few who comply willingly; the King of terrors, death, nor any other puniſhment, though ever ſo great, can bring men to ſubmit to bad uſage. This may be ſeen daily by the returns of the cheque, where the deſertion could not be ſo great, if men did not look in general on ſhips of war as ſo many priſons and floating houſes of correction, to eſcape the ſeverity of which they fly their native country, leaving ſometimes two or three years pay behind, and fail for leſs money, and live fugitives abroad, far from all that is dear, or could make life agreeable to them. It may be objected to this, that any barbarity, encroachment, or oppreſſion may be redreſſed by a proper complaint. A-vaſt there! the remedy has often proved worſe than the diſeaſe, and the perſon aggrieved put in the bilboes. Arbitrary power ſtrikes us dumb; complaints in general, though ever ſo proper, may very eaſily be proved (by a bad heart, a pannelled jury, and corrupted evidence) mutiny: If the ſuſpected criminal attempts to plead in his defence, gagging is his portion; death, or flogging from ſhip to ſhip with the higheſt rigour, becomes his fate. Here the judge and jury, are his proſecutors; they ſeldom meet on the merits of the crime, but to condemn; not ſo in civil trials; the criminal is tried by his peers, men of equal rank, and, when condemned, he cannot ſay juſtice erred, as the benefit of plea, croſs-examination, and witneſſes are granted him at land, and it were to be wiſhed, ſame alteration was made in this article at ſea.

It has been ſuppoſed, by all men of ſenſe and learning, that the chief riſe of Rome, from a poor inſignificant ſtate to that exalted dignity and grandeur which rendered her miſtreſs of the univerſe, was owing to an office created in the earlieſt ages of the common-wealth, whoſe duty was to cenſure the conduct of every individual, and had it in their ſole power to degrade or baniſh the nobleſt citizens by

one ſingle ſentence, the dread of which made all magiſtrates, conſuls, judges, and commanders of armies, ſcrupulouſly nice in their behaviour. It were to be wiſhed that ſome ſuch office was inſtituted among us; ſuppoſe a few diſintereſted men were choſen, and commiſſioned, remarkable for their probity, and impartial diſtribution of juſtice, free from any employ in the navy, who ſhould viſit the different ports where our ſhips reſit and clean at certain times, to enquire into the conduct both of men and officers, and make their reports, according to the nature of the facts, to the board of Admiralty. Such viſitations, I am told there are in our univerſities, and why not here, where more requiſite? I am certain it would be the means of attracting ſome, if not all of our ſailors home, which would more than mann our fleets, and perhaps give ſome hope for expecting to be relieved once in three years, and be productive of more advantages than what at preſent occur. If any perſon more capable of putting this into a better dreſs, would undertake ſo to do, it would merit a reward more laſting and glorious than all the vain applauſes of the noiſy world, and I ſhall think myſelf amply recompenced in being the inſtrument of communicating any hint, which might terminate in the public utility.

MARINERO.

Account of the Sabbatical River.

THE Sabbatical river mentioned by Joſephus, and of which an account has been often attempted has occaſioned ſeveral diſputes among the learned of former ages. Joſephus, *de Bello Judaico, lib.* viii. *cap.* 24. ſays, That when Titus Veſpaſian marched into Syria, he ſaw, between the cities of Arces or Arques, which belonged to the kingdom of Agrippa, the ſtream called the Sabbatical river, which falls from Mount Libanus into the Mediterranean ſea; that this river runs only on the Sabbath day, or rather at the end of ſeven days, its channel during the intermediate time being dry; but on the ſeventh day it flows in abundance, and falls into the ſea with an impetuous ſtream. He adds, that, from this amazing particular, the inhabitants of the country have termed it the Sabbatical river. In all probability Pliny means the ſame river, when he ſays, that there is a brook in Judea, which continues dry every ſeventh day.

The Greek text of Joſephus, as I have already obſerved, intimates that this river runs only on the Sabbath; and therefore ſeveral learned men have thought proper to tranſpoſe the words of Joſephus, in order to reconcile what he ſays with Pliny, who aſſerts, that it is dry only on the Saturday. It ſeems indeed, that the Sabbatical river would very improperly expreſs the reſt of the Sabbath, if it runs only on that day. The expreſſion would be much more ſignificant if it ceaſed to flow during the celebration of the Sabbath, in imitation of the repoſe and reſt of the Jews.

The Rabbins mention another Sabbatical river, or Sabbation, but very different from this mentioned by Joſephus. They place it beyond the Euphrates, in a very diſtant country, where they pretend the ten tribes are ſtill entire, and live in plenty and eaſe; are poſſeſſed of great riches and large eſtates, and never alarmed by the approaches of an hoſtile foe. This river, they tell us, flows all week with a rapid ſtream, and makes ſo great a noiſe that it is heard in the night-time, when nature ſeems lulled in repoſe, at the diſtance of a day's journey. It is ſo broad, deep, and rapid, that it is impoſſible to paſs it; but on the Sabbath the ſtream ceaſes to flow, and the bed of the river is wholly dry; for which reaſon they place guards on the banks, to prevent the Iſraelites from croſſing it. Jonathan the ſon of Uziel, to whom a Chaldee paraphraſe is aſcribed, has mentioned the river Sabbation. This author, the Rabbins pretend, is much older than Joſephus; but it is, with good reaſon, believed, that the paraphraſe we have under his name, is not his, and that Joſephus is the firſt, and indeed the only author, of the Sabbatical river, which in all probability never exiſted; at leaſt nothing is known of it at preſent; nor is it mentioned by any modern traveler, among

among the great number who have viſited theſe eaſtern parts, which could not well have happened had ſo remarkable a ſtream exiſted: for Pliny, in all probability, borrowed what he ſays of it from Joſephus.

Dominic Magri, indeed, in his travels into Syria, aſſures us, that he came to the banks of the Sabbatical river with his caravan, on a Friday, June the twenty-firſt, in the afternoon, where he found the river dry about ſun-ſet on that evening, and continued ſo all the next day; when, the caravan leaving the place, he had not an opportunity of obſerving whether the river began to run again after the reſt of the Sabbath was over. This traveler appeals to the merchants in his caravan, and the country-people inhabiting the place, as witneſſes for what he affirms; and infers from thence, that Joſephus was miſtaken when he ſays, that this river runs only on the Sabbath, ſince, on the contrary, it runs all the week except the day of reſt. But it were to be wiſhed that Magri had obſerved, not one night only, but even ſeveral whole weeks; as otherwiſe he cannot be eſteemed a competent witneſs of ſo remarkable a phænomenon. A ſtream that falls from the mountains, may, from a variety of natural cauſes, ceaſe to flow; and it is very poſſible, that, on this occaſion, chance alone produced the above effect on the Friday evening, when Magri arrived with his caravan.

The truth is, the generality of travelers, eſpecially thoſe of former ages, too often take that for granted, which is very doubtful; and conſider even the common traditions of the country, as truths not to be diſputed. They liſten to the legendary tales of ignorant peaſants, or bigotted enthuſiaſts; and, at their return, publiſh to the world for facts what had never any exiſtence, but in a diſtempered imagination. And hence the world has been amuſed with objects to which nature is a ſtranger, and with miraculous actions that were never performed. Animated with a deſire of crouding into their writing, accounts that may aſtoniſh the reader, they boldly aſſert what they themſelves, on mature reflection, could not believe. I wiſh I could ſay, that falſities of this kind had never been publiſhed, to ſupport ſome favourite tenets in religion, or give an imaginary ſanctity to ſome particular ſpot. But, alas! they are too numerous to be concealed, too glaring to avoid the obſervation of every reader, and too evidently falſe to eſcape the animadverſions of thoſe who have a true regard for pure religion, and are deſirous of detecting falſhood, however concealed beneath the veil of pretended ſanctity, or cloathed in the gaudy robes of eloquence. C. B.

Curious obſervations on the Sepulchral Lamps of the Romans.

THE antients evidently employed much care in repoſiting and preſerving their ſepulchral lamps. For, ſo extremely deſirous they were to have light ſhining in their monuments, that thoſe perſons who could not bear the expence of procuring lamps, and of ſervants to attend and furniſh them occaſionally with freſh fuel, or ſuch people as were not content with ordinary lights of ſhort duration, imitated a perpetual flame, by cauſing the image of blazing fire to be carved and painted on the ſtones of the outſides of their burying places, at their entrance: many of which images of fire have been diſcovered in late times, which had endured for many centuries. Theſe feigned lights were thought to anſwer partly the ſame purpoſe as the real, becauſe thoſe ſepulchral monuments, which contained real ones, were never found to have fictitious ones fixed to their outſides; and ſuch ſepulchres and monuments, as had on their fronts artificial, were never diſcovered to have real lamps within them, therefore it appears, that the feigned lights were not, as ſome have imagined, tokens that real ones were lodged within the edifices to which they belonged.

The ſacred uſage of placing lamps in ſepulchres and vaults was partly honorary, and confined as a political mark of diſtinction to the Roman nobility; and partly vulgar, or moral, and conſequently of an univerſal opinion among the old Romans, that the departed ſouls of men, eſpecially

eſpecially of ſuch as died by any kind of violence or accidents, did not quite leave them, but, by a fixed law of fate and nature, tarried and reſted in the burying places, about, near to, or together with their carcaſes, and wherever their aſhes were depoſited. That hidden lamps were reckoned a badge of Roman honour, is proved by obſerving, that none of them were ever found by the moderns in the vaults, or near to the urns of Plebeians; whereas many of them have been taken away from thoſe of the nobility. And that this cuſtom did not extend to the Roman commonality, is farther ſhewn, by remarking, that uſually the Roman nobles ordered, in their laſt wills, perpetual lights to be placed in their monuments; alſo directing, at the ſame time, that only ſuch ſervants, as were *liberti*, or freed men, ſhould place guards, and ſupply combuſtibles, to the lamps of their dead maſters. There is nothing plainer than that the antients thought the ſouls of all deceaſed perſons to have remained with their bones; for this was a common opinion of antient prieſts, eſpecially of the Egyptian. Plato, a Greek, alſo aſſerted, that impious ſouls remained, and were ſometimes ſeen about the ſepulchres of their bodies; ſeveral of the Roman poets likewiſe mention this tenet, particularly Virgil, in his third Æneid, ſays,

Animamque ſepulchro
Condimus;

and it was alledged by the common people of Rome, not only that they ſometimes ſaw ſhades and apparitions about the tombs of their dead, but that particularly the ſouls of perſons who had died by violent deaths, and whoſe bodies were not allowed to be buried, ſtaid with their carcaſes, were perceived ſometimes to lament their fates, and were at other times obſerved to re-aſſume and move their dead bodies by the help of miſchievous ſorcerers. The old Romans therefore imagining departed ſouls to walk about the ſepulchres of their reſpective bodies; and alſo ſuppoſing that ſeparate ſouls were ſenſible of the inconveniencies and miſery of darkneſs, and of the advantages and pleaſure of light, leſt thoſe ſouls ſhould be detained miſerably in dark graves, the antients endeavoured to have real or ſymbolic lights placed with the relicks of their dead.

The antient people of Rome probably borrowed the chief foundation of their habitual manner of uſing monumental lamps from ſome of the rude principles of more remote antiquity: For, in general, much uſe was made of fire in the religious obſervances of the antients. Sacrificing altars had fire placed upon them. Worſhipping altars had lamps placed before them, as is cuſtomarily practiſed in the churches of all popiſh countries. And particularly, the old Romans placed different ſorts of lights in many places; as viſible ones in the temples of their falſe gods; occult ones within walls before the images of pretended deities; and ſubterraneous ones at their buried altars, and within their ſepulchres. They honoured their gods, their princes, their feaſts and times of public joy and feſtivity, their funerals, and their ſabbaths, with fires, torches, and lamps. In the worſhip of their gods, they were not indeed originally allowed to uſe lights on the ſabbath-days, becauſe it was then ſaid the gods needed no light, and men could not take delight in ſmoke; but, as gradually Jewiſh rites prevailed among them, they both worſhipped their idols and honoured their ſabbaths with the accenſion of lights. By their luminous and fiery ceremonies they pretended to aſcribe honour and glory to their imaginary gods, and to ſignify the immortality of human ſouls, as well as to enlighten the obſcure dwellings and receſſes of ſuch of them as were excluded their bodies by death, as was before obſerved. For, the perpetual fires in their temples were thought by them to reſemble ſtrongly the ſuppoſed eternal and celeſtial fires; and becauſe they eſteemed fire to be the ſimpleſt and pureſt element in the viſible world, they deemed it reaſonable to thank the ſupreme God for his goodneſs to them, by the external ſigns of lamps placed before altars and idols. One of their reaſons alſo for uſing lights in their tombs and funeral pillars or ſtatues, was their notion that fire was the moſt perfect ſign or metaphor of life, and eſpecially of the life of the ſoul, to be found in nature.

nature. Not that they thought their ſacred fires to be better or more valuable than any other fire; but that they conſidered fire in general, to have the neareſt likeneſs to an immaterial and animated principle; arguing, that ſince fire perpetually moved and ſuſtained itſelf; ſhewed all things, after the manner of the rational and intelligent power of the ſoul, by its ſhining light; ſeemed not to be wholly void of vitality, from its uttering a hiſſing voice, while extinguiſhing with water, not altogether unlike the ſighs of an animal dying by a violent cauſe; conſumed all ſorts of filth; was a good hieroglyphic of the perfection and purity of the divine works; and ſuffered no polluting and heterogeneous ſubſtances to adhere to it; and, that ſeeing all who worſhipped God, in their ſcheme, acknowledged him by ſome apt and proper ſign or outward image, and praiſed him as the pureſt, moſt active, moſt ſimple, and moſt living Being, ruling the univerſe by the moſt unerring reaſon and will. It was incumbent upon all to ſing praiſes to God by the ſilent token of fire; Hence, inſtead of worſhipping the one, only, living, true and inviſible God in truth, and with their internal reaſon alone, they lighted many fires and lamps to a plurality of ſuppoſed and imginary gods.

It is obſervable, that the Hebrews, Iſraelites or Jews, revered fire as the moſt glorious of all bodies, uſed it upon their altars in offering burnt animals and incenſe to Heaven, and placed ſeven burning lamps before the altar of the tabernacle; that the primæval inhabitants of Africa, and particularly of Libya, accounted fire to be a god; and, by the diligent addition of fuel, preſerved ſome parcels of it perpetually burning in places appointed for its adoration; that a ſelect number of married women in Perſia, antiently kept, by watching and ſupplying it with freſh fuel, a perpetual fire, which was devoted and conſecrated to the performance of ſacrifices, and to the burning of incenſe; that the Perſians, in the time of Alexander the great, adored the ſun, that vaſt body of fire; and, that, in the earlier ages of Rome, the order of Veſtal virgins, was inſtituted to attend a fire kept in the temple dedicated to the goddeſs Veſta.

From theſe and ſimilar premiſes, therefore, it is manifeſt, that, in early times, fire was reckoned a ſacred and divine ſubſtance every where in the world; and how the Egyptians, from whom the Greeks and Romans received their firſt learning, probably occaſioned the latter to refine their borrowed ſuperſtitions relative to fire, to eſteem this element as a moſt pertinent type of an immortal nature; to look upon departed ſouls as in ſome ſort unhappy without the real or emblematical uſe of light in their ſuppoſed habitations, and from an imagined reſemblance between the nature and life of fire, and thoſe of a human ſoul, to put burning lamps into the burying places and monuments of their dead.

With regard to the make and contrivance of theſe lights, their veſſels are deſcribed as having been moſt frequently made of earthen ware, ſeldom of braſs or other better metals, and very rarely of gold or ſilver. They were not large; the whole machine, whoſe greateſt part was ſolid, ſeeming to have been only ſome inches, or perhaps a foot at moſt in diameter. Their figure was various. Sometimes they were almoſt plain, and at other times adorned with ſculptures of different devices. Moſt of theſe lamps had but one ſtagnum for admitting oil; which hole was not much bigger than the mouth of a common candleſtick. Others of them had two receivers for the ſame purpoſe, and could hold two lights. And ſome of them had ſeveral receptacles which capacitated them for containing three, and ſometimes eleven or twelve wicks. The vaſes of theſe ancient lamps were inſcribed, ſometimes with the name of the dead perſon for whom they were made and lighted; ſometimes with that of their maker; and ſometimes with that of a friend, who had taken care to procure them; at other times with that of the ſervant who looked after them; and at other times with the name of the God to whom they were devoted. To complete theſe machines, an oleaginous or bituminous liquor, and a linen, hempen, or ſome other kind of a match or wick, was put

put into each of their holes. Probably alſo in theſe ſepulchres and monuments which were entirely ſhut up and never opened, their lamps were ſoon extinguiſhed, and left their ſuppoſed ghoſtly dweller in total darkneſs. Thoſe vaults and burying places which were kept open might have their lamps preſerved as long as people pleaſed.

Thus far the account given of the ſepulchral lights of Roman antiquity may ſeem to be tolerably plain and clear; but of what particular nature their luminous contents was, or whether they would have burnt and ſhone perpetually, after being once lighted, as ſome aſſert, or required ſupplies of freſh fuel to keep them in an illuminating condition, is a controverted, and perhaps a ſomewhat difficult queſtion, which I propoſe to conſider at another opportunity.

An account of ſome extraordinary Phænomena in the Aſphaltum Mine, called the Sand-pit, *in the* Lower Saxony.

ON the 27th of laſt June, a vein was diſcovered exceeding rich. The joy it occaſioned was however of but ſhort duration; for the very next day this vein was found to be be interrupted by a rock, which they were obliged to bore. This took them up till the 7th of July, having in that time pierced, with incredible labour, about 44 feet. The ſame day, between nine and ten at night, the workmen gave notice that they had diſcovered a ſpring which caſt forth water and a greaſy liquid, in ſuch abundance, that in leſs than a quarter of an hour, the gallery of 4 feet broad, 6 high, and 150 long, was filled with it ſome feet deep; upon going down, this was found to be fact, and the maſter-miner happening to bring a light within about half a foot of the aperture, the waters took fire, and caſt up flames of various colours. About midnight the waters kindled of themſelves, and flaſhes of lightening were driven through the gallery. A hurricane ſucceeded, with a hollow noiſe, which ſeemed to forbode ſomething of an extraordinary nature. Two workmen at the end of the gallery were ſtruck down, and their hair burnt: they were ſo terrified that they made the beſt of their way out of the pit, and others ſupplied their place. Thunder and lightening was heard and ſeen ſeveral times, and about five in the morning all the labourers agreed, that it was no longer ſafe to continue there, and reſolved to retire. They were ſcarce got to the middle of the gallery, before they ſaw the whole in a blaze, with ſuch a clap of thunder as was heard half a league off; the violence of it ſhattered the tiling of a ſhed. Several wheel-barrows were thrown almoſt the length of the gallery by it, and ſtaved to pieces, as were likewiſe many of the air-pipes. Four of the workmen were miſerably hurt, and two of them had the ſkin ſtripped from their faces. When the thunder and lightening was over, the maſter-miner ventured down to the entrance of the gallery, and could ſee nothing, but heard a noiſe which laſted for ſome time, and a ſcent of ſulphur and ſalt-petre continued for ſeveral hours, which changed to an inſupportable ſtench. The waters abated by degrees, but continued to the laſt to take fire if a lamp was brought near the ſurface, tho' the flame might be eaſily extinguiſhed by the fanning of a hat.

Of the conſtruction of a ſhip ſo as to prevent her from ſinking.

IN the year 1721, I commanded a veſſel for Sir Richard Steel, called the Fiſh-pool, burthen of upwards of 130 tons, built for the purpoſe of carrying live-fiſh. This veſſel was ſo conſtructed, that I went in her without ballaſt (ſave the water wherein we kept our fiſh) ſeveral voyages from London to Norway, Ireland, &c. As I ſuperintended her conſtruction, I was fully acquainted with the manner of it. About ſix feet from the keelſon was placed a deck, which extended from ſtern to ſtern, by which alone ſhe ſwam, drawing about 12 feet water: The hold or well under this deck, when ſhe floated, contained about 100 tuns of water, and was her ballaſt, which, by experience, I found in every reſpect more

more ſafe than the common ballaſt; for that is liable to, and frequently does, ſhift, but the water-ballaſt cannot, nor can a veſſel ballaſted with it overſet by any ſtorm of wind; and was ſuch a veſſel to drive on rocks, and her bottom be entirely ſtaved to pieces, ſhe would ſtill remain ſecure, becoming, by ſuch diſaſter, a flat-bottomed veſſel, of ſmall draught of water, floating by the deck, which before bore her up. About two feet below this deck, on either ſide the ſtem, was fixed an iron-grate of a foot ſquare, and on either ſide the ſtern-poſt, was alſo fixed another grate of 18 inches ſquare, whereby the water had a free paſſage through her as ſhe paſſed through the the water; and notwithſtanding ſhe always contained 100 tons water, yet we had free communication from the upper deck in the hold, by means of a hatchway, 10 feet long, opening into ſuch hold, which hatchway was kept open in bad weather, and thereby at all times we could put in or take out fiſh, without receiving in any other part of the veſſel, the leaſt inconvenience from ſuch water in her hold; from whence I conclude, and am well aſſured, that were the powder-rooms on board of his Majeſty's ſhips built with a well deck, covering the powder-room only with bulkheads, caulked and properly ſecured, ſo as to prevent the water having communication with any other part of the ſhip, and a hatchway for conveniently paſſing in and out with ſtores, the ſhip's crew might at all times, in caſe of fire, with great eaſe, infallibly prevent her blowing up, by having a cock, of large bore, fixed through the ſhip's bows by the ſtem into the powder room, with a handle to be come at at all times, by the turning of which the powder-room might be immediately filled with water without incommoding any other part of the ſhip, or materially altering her trim. Such a ſecurity would at all times give ſpirits to the crew, and inſtead of deſerting the ſhip for fear of an exploſion, they would to the laſt uſe their endeavours to ſtop the fire; which, if effected, the water to let in, might with great eaſe be pumped out, and the ſhip return to her former trim. There are few people but have the moſt dreadful apprehenſions of fire, even on ſhore; how much more horrible is the calamity at ſea, where there is no poſſibility of eſcaping, yet that horror is heightened by the apprehenſion of inſtant annihilation; could this fear but be removed, many ſhips and lives might be ſaved to the good of the public, as well as many individuals. I am, &c.

Of the culture of wheat, according to the new husbandry.

THOUGH the culture that is beſtowed on plants whilſt they are in the earth, is highly beneficial to all kinds of them, it is ſtill more neceſſary to thoſe which remain long in the ground. Therefore, wheat, which remains nine months in the earth, requires more culture than barley, oats, or buck-wheat, which remain in it but three, four, or five months.

To lay a field out for wheat, it muſt be plowed into beds, and the ſpace from the fartheſt ſide of one bed, to the neareſt ſide of the next, ſhould be five feet and a half, or at leaſt five feet *; obſerving to raiſe the middle of the beds as much as the depth of the ſoil will admit of. The more the beds are raiſed, the larger and deeper the furrows between them are; which is always of conſiderable advantage.

The beds which are intended for wheat, ſhould not however be raiſed ſo high as thoſe which are prepared for turnips; becauſe two or three rows of wheat are ſown in the ſame bed, whereas but one row of turnips is ſown. Thus the alleys between the beds of wheat are not ſo wide as thoſe which remain between the beds of turnips.

It would be almoſt needleſs to ſay, that the beds ſhould be made length ways of the field; that they ſhould be at equal diſtances, and either ſtraight or bending according to the ſhape of the field.

* If, from five feet and a half, you take one foot two inches for the bed, or ſpace whereon the wheat grows, there will remain four feet four inches for the breadth of the alley, which ſeems very ſufficient.

But

But it is proper to obſerve, 1. That it is always right to avoid having one part of the length of the beds wet, whilſt another part is dry. For, as land ought not to be plowed when it is very moiſt, the dry part of the bed muſt ſuffer, whilſt the other grows dry enough to be plowed: whereas, by diſpoſing the beds in another direction, thoſe which are already dry enough, may be plowed, whilſt the others are drying.

2. If a field, which has been under wheat, be plowed with a deſign to ſow it with wheat a ſecond year, the beds muſt be formed in the middle of the former alleys, and raiſed pretty high, without touching the rows which bore the wheat. For, if the ſtubble was mixed with the earth, it could not be ſowed by the drill-plough, nor plowed near the rows of wheat, without danger of rooting up many of the plants.

If, however, any good reaſon ſhould induce the farmer to alter the direction of the beds, he may do ſo, provided care be taken to cut the wheat very cloſe to the earth; for then the ſtubble being very ſhort, will give little trouble when the ground is afterwards plowed: Or, which is better, the wheat may be pulled up by the roots.

When wheat is to be ſown again in a field which has juſt produced wheat, as the new beds are to be in the middle of the former alleys, the plowman ſhould begin with cutting a very deep furrow in the middle of the alley, that ſo the wheat may have a greater depth of mould. This deep furrow is not only filled up afterwards, but the higheſt part of the bed is formed over it, avoiding the places where the ſtubble is, which are not to be levelled till the new alleys receive their firſt plowing. The inconveniencies which might ariſe from mixing the ſtubble with the earth, are by this means avioded, and an uſeleſs labour is ſaved; for the wheat does not extend its roots during the winter ſeaſon, ſo as to reach the earth that is in the middle of the alleys.

There will, by this means, remain two ſmall furrows in each alley, betwixt the ſtubble and the new ſown wheat. Theſe furrows are of uſe to drain the water during the winter: but they muſt be at ſuch diſtance from the rows of wheat, that the earth of the beds may not fall down into them. If the wheat has been plucked up by the roots, inſtead of theſe two ſmall furrows, there need only be one large one in the middle of the alleys.

Plowing, eſpecially of ſtrong lands, ſhould be avoided as much as poſſible, when the earth is wet. Inſtead of loolening the mould, it ſhould harden it. We know by experience, that, where the bank of a ditch is made up with dry earth, it ſoon moulders down; whereas it will laſt years when it is raiſed with earth that is wet, or as it were made into mortar. So, if land is plowed when too wet, it will be ſo poached as ſometimes to require ſeveral plowings to recover it. I ſay ſometimes; for, if great heats, which as it were bake the clods, are ſucceeded by rain, the clods crumble into duſt, in the ſame manner as quick-lime. Froſt has the ſame effect.

It may therefore be laid down as an almoſt general rule, that the ſeaſon cannot be too dry for plowing; and that the earth is always in fit condition to be plowed, if it be not ſo wet as to be poached.

When the earth is brought to a fine tilth, it ſhould be harrowed twice; taking care to keep the horſes in the furrows, that they may not trample and harden the ground on which the wheat is to be ſown.

Light lands may be ſown after harveſt; but ſtrong lands ſhould be ſown later; that is, towards the latter end of October: for, if they were ſown ſooner, the ſurface would become ſo hard, that the corn would ſcarce be able to penetrate it. It is one of the advantages of the new huſbandry not to be clogged with ſuch inconveniencies as to the time of ſowing. The ſowing muſt however not be delayed too long: for it is neceſſary that the wheat ſhould acquire ſome degree of ſtrength before winter, that it may be the better able to bear the inclemency of that ſeaſon.

As the corn that is cultivated in the new way, generally ripens later than that in the common huſbandry, it is right to ſow it early.

It

It is proper to ſow a greater quantity of ſeed in the light lands, than in thoſe which are ſtronger, but all extremes ſhould be avoided. If it is ſowed too thick, many of the ears will be ſmall: if ſowed too thin, there will not be enough to occupy the ground. It is even ſaid, that it will ſhoot too much into blades, that it will ripen too late, and be in danger of being blighted. But, as it is a matter of ſome indifference, whether there be a little more, or a little leſs ſeed in the field, the preciſe quantity which is neceſſary may be eaſily aſcertained, if the drill-plough is uſed; and thereby near three-fourths of the ſeed-corn employed in the common way will be ſaved.

Four rows of wheat ought not to be ſown in the ſame bed, except the ſoil is very rich, of a good depth, and free from weeds. For it is then more neceſſary to raiſe the beds high, that the roots, being able to pierce deeper into the earth, may more eaſily extend themſelves into the alleys, where they meet with a rich fine mould: but upon the whole it is beſt to ſow only two or three rows.

The earth ſhould be ſomewhat moiſt when wheat is ſowed; and the ſurface ſhould be ſettled before the froſts begin, that the cold may penetrate leſs deep. The rains which fall after the ſeed-time, uſually ſettle it ſufficiently, without having recourſe to other means.

When the wheat has produced four or five blades, the alleys are firſt ſtirred with the horſe-hoe; for the former plowings were only to prepare the bed where the corn now grows. This hoeing conſiſts in filling up the great furrows, and making little ones to drain off the water from the beds; but they muſt not be cut too near the rows, eſpecially in light lands, for fear the earth of the beds ſhould moulder down into them, and thereby leave the roots of the wheat uncovered, and expoſed to the froſt.

The ſmall ridges formed in the middle of the alleys, will mellow the earth during the winter, and thereby render it fitter for nouriſhing the plants in the ſpring; for the froſt which enlarges the dimenſions of the water that is mixed with the earth, powerfully divides the ſoil, and renders it extremely fertile.

The ſecond hoeing is given when the winter is paſt. This conſiſts in ſpreading the ridge in the middle of each alley, by turning the earth towards the beds; by which means one large furrow is made in the middle of each alley. However, if the ſmall furrows are a little diſtant from the wheat, the hoe may paſs once or twice near the rows, and the whole may be finiſhed by throwing the earth towards the beds as before. By this means, the earth, mellowed by the winter, is brought nearer to the roots. If, during this work, ſome of the young plants happen to be buried by the earth, a woman may follow to uncover them with her hand.

It is the general opinion that dung ſhould remain near the ſurface of the earth; becauſe the nutritive juices which it contains, will penetrate into the earth with the water which diſſolves them. This may be true with reſpect to dung; but, as the rain-water cannot rob a rich ſoil of its nouriſhing particles, it cannot be placed better than at the depth to which the roots of the plants deſcend. This is done by the ſecond horſe-hoeing.

It is not eaſy to fix the number of hoeings which ſhould be given to wheat between ſpring and harveſt. That depends on ſeveral circumſtances.

1. More hoeing is required when the land was not in fine tilth before it was ſowed, than if it was in proper order.

2. Where great numbers of weeds are apt to riſe.

3. Poor and ſtrong ſoils require more frequent hoeing than fat and fruitleſs ſoils.

4. The alleys ſhould be hoed as often as their mould begins to grow hard; always avoiding to touch ſtrong ſoils when wet.

Another general rule is, that the plough cannot go too deep near the plants while they are young, provided they are not torn up by the roots: for no inconvenience will attend the breaking of the extremities of their roots. When the plants are grown larger, the hoe muſt not go very deep near them, for fear of breaking their great roots, but the middle of the alleys cannot be hoed too deep; not only for the benefit of the plants actually

growing, but likewiſe to provide a deeper mould for the enſuing crop.

Tho' the number of ſummer-hoeings cannot be exactly fixed, two are generally found ſufficient; the firſt when the corn ſpindles, and the ſecond when the ear begins to fill. In both theſe hoeings, the earth muſt be turned towards the beds, and the furrow in the middle muſt be inlarged.

The winter-hoeing ſerves to ſtrengthen the young plants; and by this means they often branch out into thirty or forty ſtalks each, inſtead of two or three which they bear in the common huſbandry.

The ſecond, or ſpring-hoeing, greatly enlivens the plants, at a time when they are uſually yellow and weak, and at which they ought to be ſtrong, and able to ſupply their young ſhoots with proper nouriſhment.

The ſummer-hoeings enable each ſtalk to bear fruitful and long ears; whereas, in the common huſbandry, half the ſtalks do not bear any ear, or but very ſmall ones. Not only all the ſtalks bear ears in the new huſbandry, but theſe ears are long, thick, and loaded with grain.

A ſingle grain of wheat, planted in a garden, has produced 80, and ſometimes 100 ears. If, one with another, each ear contains 50 grains, it follows that a ſingle grain is capable of producing 5000. It is certainly for want of due culture, that every grain of wheat which is ſown in the earth, does not produce ſo extraordinary an increaſe. A whole farm cannot indeed be ſo perfectly cultivated as a ſmall ſpot in a garden may be, where only a few plants are raiſed: but, by means of the new huſbandry, 30, 40, or at moſt 50 grains, ſown in a ſquare of nine feet, have yielded 250 ears; and of theſe ears ſome were eight inches long, and contained 109 grains. If all the ears had been equally fruitful, the increaſe would have been 6000 for one: but, as all ears are not equally furniſhed with grain, we may reckon that, if one grain in the common huſbandry yields ten, in the new huſbandry it will yield an hundred. The produce of the ſame extent of ground, will be double in the new huſbandry to what it is in the old; not from the number of the plants, becauſe much leſs wheat is ſown, but from the number of ſtrong ſtalks, and the length of ears full of grain, ſo large that fewer of them fill a meaſure, at the ſame time that they yield more flour.

There are other conſiderable advantages attending the new huſbandry. Little or no dung is employed; the earth is not reſted: it is not taken up with grain of leſs value, nor is the expence increaſed; for the culture which is beſtowed upon the corn whilſt growing, prepares the ground for the enſuing crop, and only two thirds of the ground are plowed. This horſe-hoeing anſwers the end of the four plowings given during the year of fallow: they are even more beneficial, for it has been obſerved, that the third crop of a field which was ſown with wheat five years running, was a twentieth part greater than either of the preceding crops, and that the fifth was the beſt of all.

The farmer muſt not therefore repine at the ſeeming loſs of the alleys, ſeeing that his lands are conſtantly employed, and that the wheat branches out into ſo many ſtalks, that, if ſpread equally over the whole field, as in the common huſbandry, they would nearly cover all the alleys.

As the following is looked upon as a piece of the greateſt curioſity, we could not omit this opportunity of laying it before our readers.

An Oration *delivered by the public Orator at Rome, in favours of the Chevalier* JOHN TAYLOR, *Ophthalmiater, Pontifical, Imperial and Royal; on occaſion of his being raiſed to the high dignity of a* Citizen and Noble of Rome, *in the name, and with the voice of the* Senate and People: *Tranſlated from the Italian.*

My moſt illuſtrious FELLOW-CITIZENS and BRETHREN,

THIS is the man, who, for ſuch a number of years, and in ſo many nations of the world, has ſo greatly employed the attention of the Public — Such are his deeds—ſo far do they appear to exceed all human power,—that to believe them, we muſt be witneſs of them.

When

When we view him in his public character, in that important profeſſion in which he has ſo long been remarkably eminent, his vaſt experience, his extenſive knowledge in the theory, his indefatigable induſtry, his ſingular and extraordinary delicacy and addreſs in the practice, his great diſcoveries, his numerous writings, and in the language of ſo many different countries, the number of his followers, who have received, from time to time, his perſonal inſtruction, and by whom the fruits of his labours are now diſperſed over the face of the earth. When we reflect on the ſervice he has thus done to us, and to thoſe who ſhall come after us, we muſt agree with the ſenſe of all Europe, that he was born for the ſtudy he profeſſes; that Heaven gave birth to him for a particular favour in our days, not to improve, but to create the art of reſtoring ſight; and that his name will be dear in after-ages, and his memory preſerved in the higheſt eſteem from generation to generation.

When we remember, moſt illuſtrious Signiors, that it is by means of the EYE we learn the will of thoſe who lived before us; that it is by the aid of this inеſtimable Organ, that the mind receives its greateſt improvements; that it is this way we behold the marvelous beauties of the earth, and that the ſoul diſcovers the ſtupenduous greatneſs of the works of Heaven. When we conſider that to be blind is to be dead among the living; to be ſhut from the light, to be deprived of all its ſweets, to be always in one continued night, ever ſurrounded with darkneſs, is a ſtate of all others the moſt to be lamented: What thanks are due to that ſalutary hand, which is able to reſtore this moſt invaluable bleſſing!

If a gift like this will admit of no acknowledgement, that can equal the greatneſs of the ſervice; if procuring for us this ineſtimable ſenſe, when loſt, is an obligation that can admit of no reward, what ſhall we ſay of this man, now amongſt us, to whom thouſands and ten thouſands, in ſo many parts of the world, are obliged for now beholding by the EYE the glories of the Sun? how many amongſt thoſe who after birth remained ſtrangers to the comforts of ſight, are now by his aſſiſtance numbered amongſt the ſeeing? Where is there a town in all Europe, but ſome one can ſay, by this man I have been thus made happy? Few of the courts, but ſome of the greateſt perſonages are to him indebted for their preſent enjoyment of this greateſt good that man can give to his likeneſs? What numbers are there among the poor, in ſo many parts of the world, who owe to his charitable aſſiſtance the reſtoration of this delightful ſenſe, by which they have been impowered to ſecure themſelves and family from miſery and want? But what need we ſay more than we ourſelves have ſeen in this our holy city? how many are there amongſt us of every rank and quality, the great, the poor, the religious ſocieties, and cloiſtered perſons of both ſexes, who are now daily ſending up the moſt fervent prayers for his preſervation? For having been by him alone delivered from that dark cloud, which prevented them from performing many of thoſe duties ſo eſſential to their ſalvation?

When this we ſay, my moſt illuſtrious fellow-citizens and brethren, we ſay nothing more than what has been told to the world by the greateſt princes of the earth, even under their own hand; conferring upon him, at the ſame time, many high dignities, and ſhewing him the moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of benevolence and favour; and is it poſſible for us to ſuppoſe, that crowned heads and ſovereign princes, governors of the people of the earth, who cannot but eſteem virtue as the chief ſupport of their diadem, would ſay ſuch things of this man, without the the greateſt conviction? Who could believe, that kings would point out, as it were with the ſceptre in hand, this man alone, amongſt all the human ſpecies, for his wondrous power of doing theſe actions for the benefit of man; but from the ſtrongeſt evidence that could be deſired for the ſupport of truth?

If we join, moſt illuſtrious Signiors, the great amongſt the learned, to the judgment given of this man by the rulers of the earth; if we add, that the moſt learned bodies now exiſting, and moſt diſtinguiſhed academies for knowledge amongſt

men,

men, have ever given him the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of approbation; admitted him from time to time as a member of their different corps, and always regarded him as an ornament to their ſociety; muſt we not agree in the univerſal ſenſe of the firſt amongſt the great, and the greateſt amongſt the learned, that this man now amongſt us is the foremoſt man living for his ability in the noble art of reſtoring ſight, and that he is Alone amongſt men.

If we add to all theſe the well known and received opinion of his private character; his extenſive knowledge of mankind, which few, if any can equal, becauſe no man ever yet had an equal opportunity, having been in every court, preſented to every ſovereign, received with diſtinction in the politeſt ſocieties on earth; his great and amazing travels, not a town having eſcaped him of the leaſt conſideration in all Europe, the occaſion he has had of being known to the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons in the world, and with many intimately acquainted, in every ſcience and in every part of knowledge, his excellent endowments, happy genius, natural quickneſs of apprehenſion, his extraordinary fluency of ſpeech, the elegant manner in which he paints his thoughts, telling his adventures with ſuch delicacy, ſuch fire and beauty, and ſuch amazing choice of words, not only in the language of various countries, but in the very ſtile, manner, and cuſtom of ſo many different people. If we reflect alſo on his ſobriety, temperance, and indefatigable application, for the improvement of his mind in whatſoever is neceſſary to render him a deſirable companion and an uſeful member of the ſociety: And if, to ſum up all, we add his happy figure and admirable addreſs, we muſt agree with the firſt judges of men, that he is one of the moſt accompliſhed, that he has the appearance of a man deſcended from the nobleſt blood, that he is a perfect maſter of the art of pleaſing, has all the requiſites of a courtier, and worthy to be received in the firſt aſſemblies of the world.

Shall virtues like theſe paſs unregarded? Shall our Holy City, ever famous for poſſeſſing within its bounds the greateſt amongſt mortals? Shall it be ſaid in after-ages, that a prodigy, like this, hath breathed within our walls, and we neglected to make a memorandum to poſterity, that ſuch things were? No, it muſt not be—Let us then, my moſt illuſtrious Brethren and Fellow-citizens, on this extraordinary occaſion, revive that moſt excellent and laudable cuſtom of our forefathers, of ſwelling our greatneſs by adding this man to the number of our great. Let us tell our children, and our children's children, that ſuch a man we once had amongſt us. Let us publiſh our ſenſe of his worth, by that great, that noble, and moſt antient mark of dignity, as ſhall make his name with us immortal. Let us, my moſt illuſtrious Brethren and Fellow-citizens, each one raiſe his hand.—Let us cry aloud with one united heart, Behold! A NEW CITIZEN of this GREAT MISTRESS of the World!—And let Us proclaim this our public Act to all the inhabitants of the earth; in the name, and with the voice of the SENATE and PEOPLE.

Anſwer to the Mathematical Queſtion. (*p.* 535.)

THE leaſt numbers that will anſwer the problem, are 284, and 220. The aliquot parts of 220 are, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 50, 110, which being added, their ſum is 284. The aliquot parts of 284 are, 1, 2, 4, 71, 142, and being added, their ſum is 220.

Regula. Si ſumatur binarius, vel quilibet alius numerus, ex ſolius binarii multiplicatione productus, modo ſit talis, ut, ſi tollatur unitas ab ejus triplo, fiat numerus primus: itemque ſi tollatur unitas ab ejus ſextuplo, fiat numerus primus; et denique ſi tollatur unitas ab ejus quadrati octodecuplo; ducaturque hic ultimus numerus primus per duplum numeri aſſumpti, fiet unus numerus quæſitus: alius autem numerus quæſitus producetur, multiplicando duos primos inventos numeros primos, unum per alterum, et productum per duplum aſſumpti.

R. R.

An

An Ode on CHRISTMAS DAY.

O Thou, who didſt the ſacred throng inſpire,
And crown'd their heads with cloven tongues of fire,
Once more deſcend,—and in my breaſt
Let thy celeſtial influence reſt:
Let grateful ardour, flaming love,
Such as Seraphs feel above,
Swell each harmonious note; till from its cell
Devotion ſtarts, and re-aſſumes her reign,
Glad'ning with jocund hymns the plain,
In dark receſſes now, Oh! never more to dwell.

A Saviour born, demands the joyous lay,
Angels on earth proclaim his natal day.
While darkneſs yet embrown'd the mead,
Where browzing flocks the ſhepherds feed,
Unuſual glory fill'd the ſky,
And more than day-light ſmote their eye.
The adamantine gates of heav'n unfold,
And pouring forth a num'rous ſhining Hoſt,
(Bleſt ſwains that ſuch a ſight could boaſt!)
Thus they, in dulcet ſounds, their gracious meſſage told.

'Far from your breaſts each ſervile fear remove,
'We bear the tidings of Almighty Love;
'Tidings of univerſal joy
'To all the earth, to all the ſky;
'Shout all ye lands, for this bleſt morn
'Your Lord and Saviour *Chriſt* is born.
'You, happy Shepherds, haſte to David's town,
'There ſhall your wond'ring eyes with joy ſurvey
'The Godhead cloath'd in human clay.
'And, by this ſign, ſhall be the heav'nly Infant known:
'A roof inglorious ſhrouds his glorious head,
'Swathes are his cloaths, a manger is his bed.'
He ceas'd—and ſtrait th' angelic quire
To rapture wak'd each golden lyre;
Made hills, and vales, and rocks rebound,
Sweet harmony's delightful ſound,
And this their ſong—'Be endleſs glory paid
'To him the heav'n of heav'ns cannot contain;
'O'er earth let peace extend her reign,
'And be good will tow'rds men, from pitying heav'n diſplay'd.'

Burſt forth in joy, ye kindreds of the earth,
With angels celebrate your Saviour's birth.
Ye Monarchs, heav'n's Vicegerents, hear,
Ye, who the ſword of Juſtice bear,
Let ſprightly *youth* and ſilver'd *age*
All in the pleaſing taſk engage.
For *you* he left his heav'nly Father's throne,
And deign'd on earth *your* ſubſtance to partake:
Was born, and ſuffer'd for *your* ſake,
And purchas'd life for *you*, by laying down his own.

Whatever lives in Hallelujahs join,
Adore your God, and mix your joys with mine.
Ye beaſts that range the foreſts wide;
Ye fiſh that in the waters glide;
Ye birds that make the woods rejoice,
Let ev'ry creature find a voice.
His gracious word firſt ſpoke you into birth,
He gave you life, and meaſur'd out your ſpan,
And bid you ſerve *his* ſervant Man,
And with your ſpecies fill the air, the ſea, the earth.

Join all, ye lofty hills, ye mountains high,
'Twas *he* that rais'd your ſummits to the ſky.
Ye fruitful fields and valleys green,
With ev'ry lovely rural ſcene;
'Tis *he* your pregnant boſoms warms,
His love firſt kindled up your charms.
Ev'n now, tho' winters frop ſway you mourn,
Though the bleak north-wind, howling all around,
Arreſts the ſtream, deforms the ground,
He decks with glitt'ring gems each froſt-be-ſpangled thorn.

And thou, my ſoul, in ſolemn worſhip join,
Strain ev'ry pow'r to ſing his love divine.
When I forget, with holy awe,
To ſound thy praiſe, and love thy law,
Then let my fingers loſe their art,
Nor from the roof my tongue depart.
Thee, Lamb of God, at ev'ry op'ning morn,
With my firſt thoughts I'll hail, and when the ſun
Has half its radiant circuit run,
And on his lateſt beams thy praiſes ſhall be born.

The YEAR FIFTY-NINE.

A New SONG.

COME all ye brave Britons, let no one complain,
Britannia, Britannia! once more rules the main;
With bumpers o'erflowing we'll jovially join,
And tell the high deeds of the year fifty-nine.

2.

The Negroes of Senegal know how we fought,
And the Monſieurs of India what wonders were wrought;
But Minden, O Britons, that glory was thine,
There France learn'd a dance in the year fifty-nine.

3.

De la Clue, with his ſquadron ſo nimble and bright,
On meeting Boſcawen, like a Frenchman, took flight;
But, running too full on ſome mighty deſign,
He loſt both his legs in the year fifty-nine.

4.

When Monteaim in Canada drew forth his men,
(Secure in his numbers) to fight on the plain,
With true Britiſh ſpirit we broke ev'ry line,
And conquer'd Quebec in the year fifty-nine.

5.

Niagara, Crown-point, Ticonderaga too,
What cannot bold Britons with courage ſubdue?
Such conqueſts, ſo noble, ſo great, and ſo fine,
Muſt add to the glory of the year fifty-nine.

6.

Whilſt Rodney and Hawke watch'd the flat bottom'd boats,
At Paris Bellcitle cut poor Engliſhmen's throats;
There Louis, with Pompa, drank Burgundy wine,
To drown in oblivion the year fifty-nine.

7.

At laſt, like a thief, Bully Conflans ſtole out,
Believe you, a Frenchmen ſurpriſingly ſtout;
The beſt man got foremoſt to lead off their line,
As none lik'd to fight in the year fifty-nine.

8.

But, ſoon overtaken with troubles ſo dire,
That, ſpite of Conflans, ſet the great Sun on fire,
Hawke burnt 'em, and ſunk 'em, and 'twas mighty fine,
To ſee how they ran in the year fifty-nine.

9.

Bleſs King George then, kind Heaven, we ardently crave,
Him Britons united with courage will ſerve;
We will ſhew the whole world, no period of time
Can e'er be compar'd to the year fifty-nine.

Dec. 18. D. F.

An ODE *on* FREDERIC III. King of PRUSSIA.

GOddeſs of the ſilver lyre,
Loftieſt of the tuneful quire,
Thou, whoſe high-exalted lay
Beams on great acts a more eternal day:
Thou, whoſe ſweetly ſounding ſong,
Pour'd the rapid ſtream along,
When in numbers truly great,
PINDAR, in imperial ſtate,
Rais'd the bold notes of all thy trembling ſtrings,
To blazon high the deeds of Heroes and of Kings.

I—2.

Valour, pure and active fire,
Offſpring of an heav'nly flame,
Claims thy aid, O raptur'd lyre,
Claims thy paſſpart unto fame;
Wiſdom, guardian of the ſoul,
Whoſe dread command the paſſions huſh'd obey;
Whoſe nod can ev'n their boldeſt rage controul,
Wiſdom demands thy moſt majeſtic lay;
To inborn virtue, lo!
The ſtrains ſpontaneous flow,
Warbling in their fav'rite's praiſe
Miz the well-according lays:
For her, the ſoft, the ſtrong, their numbers join,
For her both Eaſe and Majeſty combine,
And blend, like ſhade and light, in harmony divine.

I—3.

In diſtant ages and in various climes,
All-ruling Providence, with powerful hand,
Has rais'd ſome ſouls to blaze in future times,
In peace to govern, or in war command:
But, prudent, has to each conſign'd,
But one perfection of the mind:
Some ſhine with ſplendor in the bloody field,
Graſp the ſtrong lance, or wave the gleamy ſhield:
Others, whom milder arts adorn,
Deal righteous laws to ages yet unborn,
Or pleas'd the paths of ſcience to explore,
To them has Nature op'd her ample ſtore;
Others, inſpir'd by Truth's unerring ray,
In their own breaſts behold unclouded day,
Theirs is the peaceful bliſs, the joy reſin'd,
Calm innocence is theirs, the ſun-ſhine of the mind.

II 1.

See! where Heaven profuſely pours
All theſe gifts in mingled ſhow'rs,
All their ſweeteſt odours breathe, (wreath;
And form for FRED'RIC's brow a blooming
Valour, as the ſpringing roſe
With a crimſon tincture glows,
Wiſdom, as the jonquil fair,
Scents the Zephyrs ambient air,
While virtue as the ſnow-clad lily bright, (light.
Streams on the wond'ring eye a more unſully'd

II—2.

Science, daughter of the Skies,
Bade his Genius early ſoar,
Bade the kindling ſpirit riſe,
And the paths of Fame explore;
(As from Intuition's eye)
Refulgent, beams the keen all-piercing ray,
With inſelt vigour, hails its native ſky.
Bright with the ſplendors of meridian day;
Thro' heav'nly glories led
Then views the mighty dead;
Thence of every gift poſſeſt,
Which enlighten'd every breaſt:
The luſtre which illum'd the Julian name,
The ſteady blaze expanding Peter's fame,
And Alexander's glow, the energy of flame.

II—3.

Wrapt in the glooms, imbrowning foreſts ſpread,
The fair Auſtræa pours her melting woe;
In dim obſcurity ſhe veils her head,
While Indignation bids her ſorrow flow:
No longer, hark! the fair complains,
Her lov'd, her darling FRED'RIC reigns;
Rais'd and aſſiſted by his pow'rful hand.
Now ſhe reſumes her long uſurp'd command:
Surmiſe, and doubt, and dark delay,
Affrighted fly and yeild the ſov'reign ſway,
No longer arts or double frauds avail,
To Truth alone inclines th' unerring ſcale;

Pure

Pure flows the ſtream of Juſtice from the ſource,
With equal current and a gentle force,
While FRED'RIC clad with terror-darting awe,
Driveſ from the hallow'd font the harpies of the law.

III—1.

Now the angry Lord of War
Wings the thunder of his car,
Darting quick, at his command
Stern Deva ſtation ſhakes each guilty land,
All his red-hot fury hurl'd
Flames thro' out the Weſtern world,
Then amid' the ſtorms of Fate,
FRED'RIC roſe ſupremely great,
Then pour'd he all the virtues of his mind,
And all the Hero with the patriot Monarch join'd.

III—2.

Witneſs, all ye ſtreams that flow
Thro' Germania's ev'ry vale,
Oft you've heard the ſhrieks of woe
Swell each horror-wafting gale;
Billow'd oft with Auſtrian blood,
Haſt thou, O Albis, urg'd thy purple way,
When Dreſden's towers incumbent o'er thy flood,
Tho' ſtrength-encirc'l'd, own'd the victor's ſway,
In vain unnumber'd foes
His rapid ſpeed oppoſe,
Vain, diff'ring intereſts combin'd,
Vain, with nations, nations join'd,
As over Egypt's wide extended plain
The locuſts ſpread their dark embody'd train
Before the Heaven-ſent wind, then plunge into the main.

III—3.

From ice-built hills and frozen plains afar,
Wide Ruſſia ſpreads her congregated hoſt,
And Sueva ſends her hardy ſons to war,
Erſt lov'd of Mars, and ſtern Bellona's boaſt.
From vales, where tepid breezes play
Enliven'd by the ſolar ray,
Fir'd by the thirſt and ſway of wide command,
Gallia, by Myriads pours each warlike band;
Where the fierce Danube whirls his courſe,
And rolls thro' various realms his headlong force,
Impetuous as his waves, th' embattled throng.
Urge the rough tide of raging war along.
Behold ill-omen'd Grief and pale Deſpair
Perch'd on their ſtandards, fan the darken'd air,
While Victory new-plumes her gliſt'ning wing,
And as at Roſbach' plain ſalutes her fav'rite King,

IV—1.

Scenes of raptur'd viſion riſe
Myſtic, wave before mine eyes,
Painting as they ſkim along,
Deeds which demand the boldeſt flights of ſong;
Glancing as the rays of light
Quick they glitter on my ſight;
Heard you now theſe ſounds of fear
Rend the terror-ſtricken ear?
Thence they proceed where to thy dazzled eye,
The PRUSSIANS pour along, the nerveleſs AUSTRIANS fly.

IV—2.

Softly ſtreaming into woe,
Change we now the various ſtrain,
Let the melting ſorrows flow,
Let the tender Muſe complain;
Thee, of every praiſe poſſeſt,
With heart felt ſighs lamenting heroes mourn
Bleſt in thy life, but in thy fall more bleſt,
The tears of royal friendſhip grac'd thy urn.
Reſponſive groans around
Return'd the plaintive ſound,
Thro' all the joyleſs hoſt was ſpread,
"Our friend! our chief! our KEITH is dead:"
Oh lov'd of virtue! if her pureſt flame
Can raptur'd joys, and heavenly pleaſures claim,
Thy ſoul has ſprung to bliſs, on wings of well-earn'd fame.

IV—3.

Thro' time's dark boſom, can the Muſe's ray,
On future ages beam her piercing light,
In mental viſion pour a gleam of day,
On deeds which ſcorn the ken of vulgar ſight:
Behold the rage of war is fled,
No more the plains are ſtrew'd with dead;
Fair Peace extends her olive-bearing hand,
The kindred arts attend, and bleſs the land;
In northern groves the Nine inſpire,
Breathe the ſoft lay or ſtring the ſounding lyre;
Succeeding NEWTONS range amid' the ſkies,
And other RAPHAELS, other MILTONS riſe!
Oh days auſpicious! golden age reſtor'd!
When FRED'RIC ſheaths the terror of the ſword;
Then late poſterity thro' ev'ry page
Shall with his name embalm this young AUGUSTAN age.

The PHAETON *and the* ONE HORSE CHAIR.
A FABLE.

AT * Blagrave's, once upon a time,
There ſtood a PHAETON ſublime:
Unſullied by the duſty road,
Its wheels with recent crimſon glow'd;
Its ſides diplay'd a dazzling hue,
Its harneſs tight, its lining new:
No ſcheme-enamour'd youth, I ween,
Survey'd the gaily deck'd machine;
But fondly long'd to ſeize the reins,
And whirl o'er † Campsfield's tempting plains.
Meantime, it chanc'd that, hard at hand,
A ONE HORSE CHAIR had took it's ſtand
When thus our vehicle begun
To ſneer the luckleſs *Chaiſe and One*.
"How could my maſter place me here
Within thy vulgar atmoſphere?

* *Well known at Oxford for letting out carriages.*

† *In the road to Blenheim.*

From

From claſſic ground pray ſhift thy ſtation,
Thou ſcorn of Oxford education!
Your homely make, believe me, man,
Is quite upon the Gothic plan;
And you, and all your clumſy kind,
For loweſt purpoſes deſign'd:
Fit only with a one-ey'd mare,
To drag, for benefit of air,
The country parſon's pregnant wife,
Thou friend of dull *domeſtic* life!
Or, with his maid and aunt, to ſchool,
To carry Dicky, on a ſtool:
Or, haply to ſome chriſtening gay,
A brace of godmothers convey.——
Or, when bleſt Saturday prepares
For London tradeſmen reſt from cares,
'Tis thine to make them happy one day,
Companion of their genial Sunday!
'Tis thine, o'er turnpikes newly made,
When timely ſhow'rs the duſt have laid,
To bear ſome alderman ſerene
To *fragrant* Hampſtead's *ſylvan* ſcene.
Nor higher ſcarce thy merit riſes
Amongſt the poliſh'd ſons of Iris:
Hire for a ſolitary crown,
Canſt thou to *ſchemes* invite the *Gown*?
Go, tempt ſome prig, pretending taſte,
With hat new-cock'd, and newly lac'd,
O'er mutton-chops, and ſcanty wine,
At humble Dorceſter to dine!
Meantime remember, lifeleſs drone!
I carry Bucks and Bloods alone.
And oh! whene'er the weather's friendly,
What inn at Wallingford or Henley,
But ſtill my vaſt importance feels,
And gladly greets my entering wheels.
And think, obedient to the throng,
How yon gay ſtreet we ſmoke along:
While all with envious wonder view
The corner turn'd ſo *quick* and *true*."
To check an upſtart's empty pride,
Thus ſage the ONE HORSE CHAIR reply'd.
" Pray when the conſequence is weigh'd,
What's all your ſpirit and parade?
From mirth to grief what ſad tranſitions,
To broken bones——and *impoſitions!*
Or if no bones are broke, what's worſe,
Your *ſchemes* make work for *Glaſs* and *Nourſe*.—
On us pray ſpare your keen reproaches,
From *One Horſe Chairs* men riſe to *Coaches*,
If calm diſcretion's ſtedfaſt hand,
With cautious ſkill the reins command.
From me fair *Health's* freſh fountain ſprings;
O'er me ſoft *Simpleſs* ſpreads her wings:
And *Innocence* reflects her ray
To gild my calm ſequeſter'd way:
E'en kings might quit their ſtate, to ſhare
Contentment and a *One Horſe Chair*.—
What though, o'er yonder echoing ſtreet
Your rapid wheels reſound ſo ſweet;
Shall Iris' ſons, thus vainly prize
" A RATTLE *of a larger ſize?*"

BLAGRAVE, who during the diſpute,
Stood in a corner, ſnug and mute,
Surpriz'd, no doubt, in lofty verſe,
To hear his carriages converſe,
With ſolemn face, o'er Oxford ale,
To me diſcloſ'd this wondrous tale:
I ſtrait diſpatch'd it to the muſe,
Who bruſh'd it up for Jackſon's news,
And, what has oft been penn'd in proſe,
Added this moral at the cloſe.

Things may be uſeful tho' obſcure;
The pace that's ſlow is often ſure:
When empty pageantries we prize,
We raiſe but duſt to blind our eyes,
The GOLDEN MEAN can beſt beſtow
Safety for unſubſtantial *Show*.

An Addreſs to A——W TH——S ST——T, Eſq;

NOT to the flow'ry margin of a ſtream,
Where gentle murmurs ſooth each anxious thought;
Not to th' broider'd vale, and upland glade,
Cool grotto, opening lawn, or riſing hill,
The muſe invites; nor philoſophic gloom,
Where contemplation holds her penſive court,
And Philomela tunes her tender throat
To melting ſtrains of languiſhment and love;
Not with a pleaſing rapture, known to few,
On every rural beauty to enlarge,
Laviſh'd by nature, and by art improv'd,
Around St—h—'s* hereditary towers,
(Delightful ſeat) engroſſes now her care—
For other objects fondly would engage
Your hours of ſolitude; for other ſcenes,
Where liberty and Britain are concern'd,
And all the nobleſt rights of human-kind,
Britain and liberty? farewell ye ſtreams,
(Methinks I hear thee ſay), Ye chriſtal ſtreams,
Whoſe murmers ſoft allure to balmy ſleep;
Ye lillied valleys, and ye ſunny glades,
Lone grottos, ſpacious lawns, and ſhelving hills.
Adieu ye wilds, ye ſolitary glooms,
Where muſing contemplation oft reſorts,
And Philomela tells each conſcious breeze,
With dying cadence, her lugubrious tale—
Tho' fair your charms, your entertainments pure,
Sweet ſtill as pure, and permanent as ſweet,
And new as permanent, and vaſt as new:
Tho' innocence and peace tranſported walk
The verdant plain, and grace the Sylvan bow'r,
(Where oft, diſguſted with a venal world,
I met them, ſmiling, at the mild approach
Of morn, or dewy eve) ſublimer views,
Pleaſures, tho' leſs tranquil, yet nobler far
Raviſh my thoughts and animate my breaſt—
Thus with your country, thus with freedom fir'd,
Liſten propitious to a patriot bard;
His ſtrain regard, not his deſign approve,
That undeſerving, meritorious this.

* *A country-ſeat belonging to the gentleman to whom this is addreſſed.*

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

for DECEMBER 1759.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

GERMANY.

THE meaſures lately purſued by the K. of Pruſſia, ſeem to have been attended with ſome remarkable fatality, or egregious piece of miſconduct. The principal object he had in view was the reduction of Dreſden; but not content to do things by halves, as a prelude to the ſiege of that capital, he meditated an attack upon the army of M. Daun, who had induſtriouſly avoided to meet him in the field: and ſo ſecure of victory did he ſeem to be, that he detached a large body of troops, under the Generals Finck and Wunſch, to occupy the important poſts of Maxen and Dippoldiſwade, thro' which the Auſtrians muſt paſs in their retreat to Bohemia. But the crafty Marſhal was not to be deluded by ſuch a manœuvre. He perceived the importance of a ſtroke, that threatened to overwhelm him, and readily contrived the means to extricate himſelf. The fatal event of this affair we took notice of in our laſt; to which we ſhall ſubjoin the particular relation of it, as publiſhed by the court of Vienna.

According to the inſtruction and expreſs order of the King, Gen. Finck turned the imperial and royal army by its left flank, and believing he had cut off the communication with Bohemia, poſted himſelf at Maxen, placing on the hill to the right of the village, three battalions, with a battery of ten pieces of cannon. The reſt of the Pruſſian corps put themſelves in order of battle behind the village, fronting the corps commanded by Gen. Brentano. The Field-marſhal, who pretty well knew what ground the enemy would make choice of, made his diſpoſitions for attacking them on the 20th. He afterwards ſent to reconnoitre the poſt on the hill, and the report having confirmed the conſtant ſecurity of the enemy at that place, he put in motion, about three in the afternoon, the reſerve under the Baron de Sincere, which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Dippoldeſwalda, towards Reinhards Grimma. Gen. Sincere divided his corps into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods. He met with no obſtacles in his march, and the troops were ranged in order of battle, without any accident or hindrance. The enemies at length ſaw us approaching them, and made a briſk fire from their artillery, which had little effect, on account of the elevation. The Auſtrian artillery played with more ſucceſs, and efficaciouſly protected our grenadiers, who were marching with a moſt ſurpriſing intrepidity againſt the enemy's left, and the battery of ten pieces, of which they made themſelves maſters. The Pruſſians then made a half wheel-about by their left, and advanced againſt the Auſtrian grenadiers who were climbing up the hill. The fire of the muſquetry was great on both ſides, till the Pruſſians being diſmayed, retired in great diſorder. The ardour of the Auſtrian grenadiers made the Marſhal apprehend that the enemy's cavalry would attack them unexpectedly, and therefore he cauſed the ſecond line of infantry of the reſerve to advance, in order to ſupport them in caſe of need. But there appeared no Pruſſian cavalry. The Auſtrian grenadiers, who in the purſuit had paſſed the village of Maxen, put themſelves in order to attack the enemy upon the heights behind the village, and upon which they had rallied, to make a ſtand; but the intrepidity of the grenadiers not permitting it, they quitted the heights of Maxen, with the hopes of being better able to defend themſelves upon thoſe of Schinorſdorff, which they accordingly occupied. The Field marſhal ſent thither the regiment of Young Modena dragoons, which was ſupported by the grenadiers. Thoſe dragoons charged ſword in hand, and diſlodged the enemy, who, by favour of the night, made their laſt retreat towards Falkenhayn. The night, which favoured Gen. Finck, obliged the Marſhal to ſtop his troops ſhort on the field of battle, and to wait under arms for day-break. Already he had gained a victory, of which 30 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, taken from Finck's regiment by the regiment of Young Modena, another flag, and a ſtandard, were the trophies.

At break of day, on the 21ſt, the Field-Marſhal on the field of battle made the diſpoſitions for a new attack. During the night he made thoſe which were neceſſary to cut off the enemy's retreat, and had done it ſo completely, that Gen. Finck found himſelf intirely encloſed, driven to the valley of Muglitz, which he could not deſcend but by a ſteep precipice; blocked up on his right by Gen. de Brentano, who formed a wall of bayonets; preſſed on his left by Gen. de Sincere, &c. and expoſed to the fire of his own artillery, there remained only the paſſage of Gieſhubel and Dohna, occupied by a detachment of the German army, which the Marſhal had placed there the 14th. Certain of being cruſhed before he could reach that paſſage, the Pruſſian general waited not for the attack, for which the Auſtrian grenadiers were ready, but ſent a trumpet to the Marſhal to demand a

capitulation. Count Daun granted it in one ſingle article. The Lieut.-Gen. Finck, eight other Pruſſian generals, and the Col. Wolfersdorff, who that day performed the ſervice of Major-General, were received priſoners of war, with 19 battalions and 35 ſquadrons, which compoſed that corps of the army. Sixty-four pieces of cannon, 50 flags, and 25 ſtandards, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This was an army ſtronger by 8000 men than the Saxon army which capitulated the 18th of October 1756, after having held out ſix weeks againſt the whole force of the King of Pruſſia. The Field marſhal ſent over the Elbe the ſame day all thoſe priſoners, whom two regiments of cavalry are eſcorting to Bohemia. The artillery taken will be immediately conducted to Prague.

We may eaſily comprehend how greatly the Marſhal is ſatisfied with the zeal and conduct of the generals who have acted under his orders. The operation has been one of thoſe maſter-ſtrokes, which cannot be made with ſucceſs but by a chief who has the eſteem of the general officers, and the confidence of the troops. The Pruſſians render juſtice to the Auſtrian grenadiers, who began the action of the 20th by a ſtroke of the greateſt audacity. In the midſt of a fire from cannon and muſketry, they paſſed an overflown field which was frozen ſo that they could hardly keep their legs; and, without ſtopping to take breath, climbed up the hill which the enemies thought inacceſſible. There they charged immediately, and made themſelves maſters of the poſt, and of the ten pieces of cannon which defended it. The Young Modena regiment ſignalized itſelf by feats of the like intrepidity. The princes of Saxony, Albert and Clement, at the head of the grenadiers, followed and puſhed the enemies from poſt to poſt, from hill to hill, to the vale of Dohna, where they laid down their arms.

From this very account it appears, that the ſecurity of Gen. Finck proved his ruin. The defence was not adequate to the diſpoſition. The attack was ſudden and unexpected, like that of Hochkirchen, and the King was at too great a diſtance to diſpell, by his preſence, the panic that had ſeized his troops.——We are told that Pr. Henry, and the other Generals, diſapproved of this meaſure which has been ſo fatal to his Majeſty's operations. The Pruſſians, however, conſole themſelves, by aſſerting that their loſs is not near ſo great as repreſented by the enemy; and we are aſſured by the London Gazette, that, in the confuſion, a great number of the infantry made their eſcape, and that not above 5000 priſoners were carried into Bohemia.—The King was about four German miles diſtant when this blow was given, and was informed of the defeat and the ſurrender of the whole corps at the ſame time. Gen. Hulſen, who, on the report of Finck's being attacked, had been detached to Klingenberg, about half a mile from Dippoldiwalde, was, on certain news of Finck's diſaſter, immediately recalled, and next day was ſent to occupy the important poſt of Freyberg. He had with him nine battalions and thirty ſquadrons, His infantry he cantoned in ſuch a manner as to form a cordon from Freyberg, which almoſt joined the right of the main army, ſo that the whole chain of cantonment ſtretched from Freyberg to the Elbe.

On the 28th, the reſpective armies continued in the ſame ſituation; the Auſtrians were ſtill encamped near Dreſden, the army of the empire at Gieſhubel, and the Pruſſians at Wilſdruff. About the ſame time the King ſet out for Freyberg, where he arrived on the 30th, and found every thing in good order, having left the main army under the command of Pr. Henry. A few days after a freſh diſaſter befell a body of Pruſſians, of which we have the following particulars in a letter from the head-quarters at Wilſdruff, dated Dec. 6.

Gen. Diercke, who had been detached by his Majeſty to the right bank of the Elbe, occupied a ſtrong poſt oppoſite to Meiſſen, with ſeven battalions of Infantry, and 1000 horſe. This poſt was ſo advantageous, that he thought his retreat to Meiſſen abſolutely ſecure, eſpecially as he had been aſſured by the Pontoneers, that they could lay a bridge over the Elbe in a few hours, (for they had been obliged, during the froſt, to withdraw the bridge of boats they had over that river, and the wooden bridge at Meiſſen had been broke down by the Auſtrians); but when they attempted to lay a bridge of pontoons, it was found impracticable, becauſe of the quantity of ice floating in the river. Gen. Diercke was therefore reduced to the neceſſity of making uſe of the boats to carry over his cavalry and part of his infantry, on the 3d inſtant, which took up a great deal of time, whilſt he himſelf, with three battalions, formed the rear-guard; and, during the night of the 3d and 4th, all his cavalry, with four battalions of infantry, were tranſported to Meiſſen; but towards the morning of the 4th he was attacked, and, after a very brave defence, the three battalions that formed the rear-guard, being

being overpowered with numbers, were either killed or made priſoners, except ſome part of the three battalions which found means to get over the Elbe. Gen. Diercke is wounded, and a priſoner.—The troops that were ſaved, as well cavalry as infantry, marched directly to Torgau to ſtrengthen the garriſon of that place.

This morning at ſeven o' clock, the King of Pruſſia, who had returned hither from Freyberg on the 3d, ſet out for the ſame place. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry commands, in the King's abſence, our grand army, which remains in its former poſition.

Notwithſtanding this ſevere blow, it appears that Gen. Beck failed in his deſign upon Torgau, in ſight of which he arrived on the 8th, with a corps of 16000 men; but finding the paſſage of the Elbe impracticable, and the place much better provided than he expected, he contented himſelf with throwing a few bombs into the town, which did little hurt, and burning ſeveral ſmall magazines which the Pruſſians had eſtabliſhed along the Elbe; after which he retired to Elſterwerda. From thence he marched to Groſſenhayn, with a view to intercept a body of troops coming to the Pruſſian army from Sileſia.

In the meantime the King has ſet about repairing the loſſes he has lately ſuſtained; and is endeavouring to ſtrengthen his army with all the troops he can bring from Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Sileſia. The late junction of the Hereditary Pr. of Brunſwick, will be no ſmall addition to his force, and with theſe, it is thought, he will yet attempt the reduction of Dreſden, which we are told he is determined to become maſter of, in ſpite of the rigour of the ſeaſon. At the ſame time they write from that capital, that the ſcarcity of proviſions there increaſed daily, and that the price of bread was ſo much advanced, that a loaf of two pound weight, ſold for 23d ſterling, and an ammunition-loaf at the rate of 3 s. and 6 d. and that firing was not to be had at any price, in ſo much that many brewers and bakers, had left off their buſineſs; that the Pruſſians ſuffered nothing to paſs from Meiſſen or the hilly country, and that the only paſſage open, was that of Upper Luſatia and Prague.—We are likewiſe told that great ſcarcity of proviſions prevailed in the Auſtrian camp; inſomuch that great numbers of deſerters went over daily to the Pruſſians merely on that account; which had increaſed to ſuch a degree, that in two days 150 fine fellows, well mounted, had come to that army, and were eager to inliſt in it. In the meantime the K. of Pruſſia has iſſued a proclamation, giving the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to the country people, that they ſhall be paid in ready money for all the proviſions they bring to his camp.

Letters from Leipſic bear, that in the night between the 16th and 17th Dec. the cold was ſo ſevere, that ten centinels were frozen to death; that the ſeverity of the cold was ſtill more felt at Dreſden for want of firing; and that the Auſtrian troops had cut down all the fine trees, without exception, that adorned the garden of Zinzendorff without the Pirna-gate.

In confirmation of this, they write from Bareith, that, on the ſame night, the cold was inſupportable there: that Reaumur's thermometer was at -15, which is preciſely the ſame degree it was at in 1709; and that many birds dropped down dead as they were flying in the air.

It appears that both armies have ſuffered ſeverely from the rigour of the ſeaſon: We are told that M. Daun, who is gradually withdrawing towards Bohemia, has put one half of his troops into quarters of cantonment, whilſt the other half keeps the field, and that they relieve one another every two days. The K. of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, has taken the ſame method.

Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Empreſs-queen, to encourage the ſoldiers employed this ſevere ſeaſon, has added five kreutzers to their pay, ſo that each man has now teuk reutzers a-day, beſides bread.

Late advices import, that the Pruſſians ſtill remained in their poſition at Freyberg, and that their advanced poſts were within half a league of Dreſden; that they had furniſhed the neighbouring eminences with troops and artillery in ſuch a manner, that the Auſtrians cannot attack them without expoſing themſelves to conſiderable loſs; and that

that the King was only waiting for the arrival of the troops coming from Silesia, to strike a signal blow. These letters add that the Austrians continued to forage in all the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Radeberg, Stolpen and Pirna, without paying any thing for the hay, straw, and grain they carried off.

Meantime the Russians have continued their route towards the Vistula, of which a letter from Dantzick, dated Dec. 14. gives the following account, with the precautions taken by the Dantzickers to guard against a surprize.

" The Russian army under the command of M. Soltikoff, approaching daily nearer and nearer to us, and most of the troops of which that army is composed being to take up their winter-quarters in our neighbourhood, not a little engage the watchfulness of our Magistrates, as we begin to fear the Russian Generals may have views on this city or its suburbs, in order to make it a place of arms. The guard is doubled every where, and a great number of heavy cannon placed, especially in such parts where they may endeavour to cross our ditches under favour of the ice, with which they are covered. At the same time, the ice is kept daily broke at a certain distance from the ramparts. According to the distribution intended to be made of the Russian army, M. Soltikoff is to have his head-quarters at Elming; Gen. Fermor is at Thorn, and Pr. Menzikoff at Marienwerder, whither the greatest part of the artillery is already transported.

We have lately had frequent accounts, that the Empress of Russia, as a fresh proof of her attachment to the common cause, had ordered 20,000 of her troops from the army of Count Soltikoff, to join the Austrian Gen. Laudohn, and to be entirely at his command; but we have not as yet heard of their junction; on the other hand we are told, that that General, after his separation from the Russians, had marched along the frontiers of Poland towards Upper-Silesia, and that he had lost upwards of 4000 men by the way.—It is reported that a convention has been agreed to, betwixt Gen. Laudohn and the Prussian General Fouquet, in consequence of which, each of them, with the troops under their command, are to rest unmolested during their winter-quarters.

An exchange of prisoners has been carried on betwixt the Russians and Prussians, at Buttow. According to the cartel settled between these two powers, which consists of 31 articles, the exchange or ransom of prisoners, is to be made on the first day of every month, and when there are more on one side than the other, the surplus is to be purchased; giving for a Field-marshal-general, 3000 men, or 15,000 florins; for a General in Chief, 2000 men, or 10,900 florins; for a Lieutenant-general, 1000 men, or 5000 florins; and so in proportion for other officers, according to their ranks.

THO' the Prussians have been unfortunate in Saxony, the allies have been successful in Westphalia. Pr. Ferdinand still continued in his camp at Crossdorff, where he waited till the severity of the season, and the difficulty of procuring subsistence and forage, should oblige the French to abandon Giessen, and retire nearer to the Mayne. In the mean time he employed various detachments in different expeditions, in which they were generally successful. One of the most important of these was the defeat of the troops of Wirtemberg, lately taken into the pay of France, of which we have the following account in the London Gazette by a letter dated at Crossdorff, Dec. 5.

On the 25th of November, the regiments which had been at Corbach returned with their baggage to the army, and marched to Marburgh and its neighbourhood; and the same day, those which had been with Pr. Charles of Bevern, on his expedition towards Cologne, returned likewise to Marburgh. On the 28th, early in the morning, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and Pr. Charles of Bevern, set out from Marburgh with the following regiments, viz. De Boch, Hanoverian dragoons, Pr. William and Pr. Frederic of Hesse's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's of Brunswick, the regiment of grenadiers, Hessians, and that of Blunsbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one squadron of white, and one of black hussars. This corps, having left their baggage behind, marched the same day to Kilsdorff and Hemershausen; and the following, being the 29th. to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiments of Imhoff, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at

at Angersbach. Pr. Charles of Bevern with the other regiments, at Lauterbach. The huſſars and the volunteers of Trimbach were poſted further on at Landerhauſen; and the Hereditary Prince paſſed the whole night at the advanced poſt of the huſſars. At one o' clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy did not in the leaſt expect this viſit, no troops were met on the road. At a little diſtance from Fulda, the Hereditary Prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together behind the neareſt height, and the huſſars to march forward; his Serene Highneſs went to reconnoitre in perſon, almoſt up to the gates of the town.

As the country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the ſame name, the fields on this ſide being divided by a long hollow way, on one ſide of which the Wirtemberg troops had ranged themſelves in ſmall bodies, on ſeparate ſpots of ground, our huſſars and yellow dragoons drew up in front of thoſe troops, ſo irregularly poſted.

In the mean time, the reſt of his Serene Highneſs's corps, both horſe and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march without interruption, to the other ſide of the hollow way, in ſuch a manner, that they were ſoon able to take poſt upon the flank of the regiments of Wirtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. Our cannon fired on them during the whole time they were filing off. — The enemy's infantry having made ſome ſhew of forming themſelves in the ſquare of the town, we played our howitzers upon them, to drive them from thence. — The whole corps of the enemy having then paſſed thro' the town, our huſſars and yellow dragoons, led on by the Hereditary Prince in perſon, together with the Heſſian grenadiers, and Both's regiment of dragoons, paſſed it likewiſe in the purſuit; whilſt Pr. Charles of Bevern went round the outſide of it, and paſſed the river over the bridge. — The enemy in their retreat ſhut all the gates of the town after them; but they were forced open by our cannon. Our troops found on the other ſide of the town the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themſelves; but the reſt of the troops of Wirtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as faſt as poſſible.

The Hereditary Prince ordered immediately all the huſſars, and Both's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the ſaid battalions, and in the mean time his Serene Highneſs, with the reſt of the troops, filed off along the heights to the right, till he found himſelf able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the beſt manner they could, there were but 6 dragoons killed, and 14 wounded, on our ſide. Count Platen, Captain, was killed in the firſt onſet by a muſket-ball. A conſiderable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the reſt having thrown down their arms, were made priſoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the firſt of December, 923 priſoners were ſent to Hirſchfield, under an eſcorte commanded by Major Marſhal. The reſt of thoſe four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. Our huſſars have been in the purſuit of thoſe of the enemy, who went off before the action; and have taken the greateſt part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

The Duke of Wirtemberg was in perſon with this corps, which he had juſt drawn up for a *feu de joye*; ſo that theſe regiments were in their beſt cloathing. The Duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulda to his table, and to a ball which he intended to have given that very day: but upon the unexpected news of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick's being at the gates of the town with his huſſars, the Duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haſte with the reſt of his infantry; and to file off in our preſence, on the other ſide of the Fulda. One of theſe regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very diſorderly manner; and this has enabled us to cut them ſo eaſily in pieces, and with ſo little loſs on our ſide.

On the 1ſt inſtant, the Hereditary Prince remained quiet at Fulda the whole day. His Serene Highneſs has ſince advanced as far as Rupertenrode, a place ſituated on the right flank of the enemy's army. This poſition, added to the difficulty of ſubſiſting their troops any longer in a country entirely exhauſted, has probably determined the Duc de Broglio at laſt to abandon his camp at Gieſſen, which he did this morning by falling back towards Butzbach, on the direct road to Francfort. His Serene Highneſs Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick detached two corps in purſuit of him. A garriſon of near 2000 men is left in Gieſſen; the commander whereof has been ſummoned to ſurrender.

Letters from Hanover of December 12. bear, that the loſs ſuſtained by the Wirtemburgers in the above action, appeared to have been more conſiderable than had been at firſt reported, and that 120 waggons filled with dead bodies had been carried off, beſides 250 horſes.

In the night between the 5th and 6th December, the French quitted their camp at Klein-Linnen, which the Hanoverian

light-troops entered next morning, in order to harrass the enemy in their retreat. Soon after a body of the allies commanded by Gen. Kilmansegg, approached Giessen, and blocked it up so closely that nothing could go in or out: the Duke de Broglio withdrew to Friedberg, where he cantoned his troops in such a manner, that they might easily be assembled.

In the meantime a body of troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Gilse, marched from the neighbourhood of Munster; and advancing by Unna and the county of Waldeck to Cassel, joined the corps under the Hereditary Pr. of Brunswick on the 14th. After this junction, the Pr. set out for Thuringia. On the 18th he arrived at Erfurth, of which he took possession, the garrison having retired to Petersberg. Next day he marched from thence to Weymar, and continued his route towards Jena. — From this last place we have the following particulars: "On the 19th, about eight in the evening, 200 hussars and 60 hunters, belonging to an Austrian corps commanded by Gen. Lusinsky, arrived here, and had quarters assigned them in our suburbs; but scarcely had they entered the place, when a dozen black hussars, led by a subaltern officer, appeared at one of the gates of our town; and as this handful of men was quickly followed by a much larger detachment, the Austrians, justly apprehending they should be overpowered by numbers, resolved to retire to the bulk of their corps; but in the retreat they could not avoid losing 15 men, who were posted at the gorge of a defile to stop the pursuit of the hussars. —— The 20th, about nine in the morning, a body of the allied troops, consisting of near 9000 men, amongst whom there was much cavalry, began to file thro' this town, and continued doing so till four in the afternoon, directing their march to Stadt-Rhoda, whilst another corps of the said troops, nearly equal in number, marched in three columns, taking their route by Ammersbach and Naumburg."

We are since informed, that the Hereditary Prince joined the K. of Prussia at Freyberg on the 26th, with 12,000 men, which must prove a very seasonable reinforcement, were the troops able to act for the severity of the cold.

It appears, however, that the thus weakening the allied army, in order to support his Prussian Majesty, might have embarrassed a General of less abilities and caution than Pr. Ferdinand; for late advices inform us that the Duke de Broglio, taking advantage of it, meditated either to overpower him with numbers, or compell him to make a precipitate retreat. Of this we had a very plausible account in a letter from Giessen, dated Dec. 28. which run thus:

As soon as M. Broglio found that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick was marched into Saxony, he sent orders to the French troops on the Rhine to begin their march, to come and cut off the enemy's supplies in their rear, or at least to hinder the corps under Gen. Imhoff from marching to fill up the void which the Hereditary Pr. of Brunswick had made in the army on the Lahne. —Though the troops on the Rhine under M. d'Armentieres could not march, the Marshal was not discouraged. He sent off a large detachment from his army under the command of the Marquis de Voyer, who had orders to cross the Lahne at Limbourg, and to march up on the enemy's right flank, whilst the Wirtemberg troops advanced on their left flank: and to reinforce his center. the Marshal ordered several Saxon regiments, and others who had been sent away behind him, to come and join him again. —When the Marshal saw these two wings engaged with the enemy's advanced posts, he made his center advance. Butzbach was reinforced: The enemy were driven out of Longarich and from Grosse Linnes and Klein-Linnes. Our communication with Hungerlich and Gremberg was restored. The enemy being attacked on all sides, had only two parts to take, either to give the French battle, or to yeild the country to them: happily for humanity, they took the last part.

This was likewise confidently affirmed in a letter from Francfort, dated 29th, to the following purpose.

In the night between the 21st and 22d the Governor of Giessen made a sally and killed 100 Hanoverians. The face of affairs in this country is entirely changed; Pr. Ferdinand's army being considerably weakened by the detachments sent to Saxony, his Highness did not think proper to stay any longer at Crossdorff, where the French would have greatly annoyed him during the winter, but decamped on the 26th, without noise, and marched towards Marpurg, and next day his cavalry was at Ziegenhayn. The D. de Broglio immediately came from Friedberg to Butbach

Busbach and Gieſſen, to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions. The Baron du Blaiſel is at the heels of the enemy with 5 or 6000 light troops. The Wirtembergers are marching on the enemy's right by Vogelſberg and Ameneburg, and the Marquis de Voyer is to advance on their left with a part of the troops commanded by the Marq. d' Armentieres.

Our advices however, from the Hague, dated January 4. and inſerted in the London Gazette, run in a very different ſtrain.

The laſt accounts we have from Pr. Ferdinand's army are of the 30th paſt, which ſay, That M. de Broglio (who has lately received the Marſhal's ſtaff), had called in all his detachments, with a ſeeming deſign of attacking his Serene Highneſs: That on the 24th, the French grenadiers, with the troops placed between Butzbach and Friedberg, advanced towards the Lahne: And that, on the following day, a large body of French (which proved however to be only a part of their army), appeared before the Allies, but without coming to any action; only a ſlight cannonade paſſed between them on the 25th and 26th, on the ſide of Klein-Linnes and Heuchelheim, without any great effect on either part: And that on the 29th, Col. Luckner had, with his chaſſeurs, attacked a body of the enemy, conſiſting of 400 men, the greateſt part of which were cut to pieces, and the commanding officer, with all the reſt (excepting only twenty-two men who eſcaped) made priſoners of war, and one piece of ordnance taken.

And in letters from Franckfort itſelf, dated December 30. they have thought proper to contradict themſelves in the following manner:

In the night between the 21ſt and 22d, there was a great ſtir in the French camp; and all of a ſudden a body of 10,000 men marched out, and advanced to Lich and Butzbach, with an intent to ſurprize and carry off the detachments of the Allied army at thoſe places. But Pr. Ferdinand, apprized of this ſcheme, had called them in time enough. This project proving abortive, Marſhal Broglio, imagining that his Serene Highneſs, who had called in all his troops on this ſide of the Lahne, and in the neighbourhood of Gieſſen, was marching with his whole army to Marpurg, detached 5 or 6000 men, conſiſting chiefly of the light troops, to harraſs him in his retreat. This corps on their approaching the Lahne, finding, to their great ſurpriſe, the enemy's army in battle array, on the ſide of that river, marched back as faſt as they could.—Thus deſpairing of being able to attack Pr. Ferdinand with advantage, M. Broglio has reſolved to put his troops into winter-quarters.

Later advices repreſent very conſiderable advantages gained by the allies; which we muſt at preſent poſtpone.

ITALY.

THEY write from Rome, that the affairs of Portugal give the Holy See much trouble, and the more ſo, that the choice of thoſe who are to confer on that ſubject with M. Almada, his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's miniſter, is not a thing indifferent to that monarch, as he hath abſolutely rejected the Cardinals Tortegiano and Rezzonico, who are known to be violent favourers of the Jeſuits. His Holineſs has, therefore, nominated Cardinal Cavalchini; who had lately a conference with M. Almada, which laſted above an hour. Meantime letters from Liſbon adviſe, that they are preparing to tranſport ſeveral freſh cargoes of theſe Fathers to Rome.

Letters from Naples of the 27th Nov. bear, that on the 24th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a frightful ſubterraneous noiſe was heard in the neighbourhood of Mount Veſuvius, and towards night five new openings were perceived near the top of that mountain, from whence there iſſued prodigious quantities of liquid and inflamed matter, which united into one ſtream, the courſe of which run towards the tower of L'Annonciade, and threatened great miſchief; that the conſternation of the inhabitants in that neighbourhood was not to be expreſſed, and that many of them had abandoned their habitations.

Later advices from thence run thus: War, which afflicts certain regions, is only a paſſing calamity. The Veſuvius is to this country a permanent ſcourge, which by the alarms it gives, and ſtill more by the havock it makes, ſupplies the place of thoſe diſtreſſes from which we are exempted. Laſt Saturday night, all of a ſudden, and without any of the uſual preceeding ſymptoms, happened one of the moſt violent eruptions of this Volcano ever known. Beginning at that time, it has never ceaſed ſince to vomit forth, by five different openings, vortices of flames with torrents of *Lava*, which running with impetuoſity towards Nunciata, threaten that town and the whole neighbourhood with ſpeedy devaſtation. The inhabitants have already left their houſes,

houſes, and, in the neighbouring fields, on bended knees, offer up fervent prayers to Heaven, to put a ſtop to this phœnomenon, which, if it continues but a little while, muſt complete their ruin.

East-Indies.

We formerly gave an account of ſuch particulars relative to the ſiege of Madraſs as had then reached us. To theſe we ſhall ſubjoin a more full detail of it, together with an account of the difficulties the garriſon had to ſtruggle with before they obliged the French to retire.

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, dated from the camp near Madraſs, Feb. 22. 1759.

I had the honour of addreſſing you laſt October by the ſhip Grantham; at which time were only arrived two companies of Col. Draper's battalion, and 100 marines which Adm. Pocock was pleaſed to ſpare out of his Majeſty's ſquadron; with theſe and the company's troops, the garriſon of Madraſs conſiſted of about 1100 Europeans, beſides artillery; and was inveſted on the 12th of December by the whole force of the enemy, conſiſting of about 3500 Europeans, and a large body of black forces, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Lally.

The neceſſary diſpoſitions being made, the enemy opened their batteries on the 2d of January, and fired on the defences, and on the town, from 26 pieces of heavy cannon and nine mortars; their attack was on the north-ſide of the place, as the vicinity of the town afforded them convenient cover to make their firſt parallel, and erect their firſt batteries within 450 yards of our covered way. In a few days they carried on their approaches by ſap within 30 yards of the crete of the glacis, where they erected a battery of four pieces againſt the right face of the ravelin; but ſo ill conſtructed, and their cannon ſo often diſmounted, that they were obliged to ſhut up their embraſures. They ſucceeded worſe in the next battery, which they opened on the crete of the glacis; for, by the unwearied and conſtant work of the troops in garriſon, who continually repaired the damages done to our defences, our fire was ſo ſuperior, that that battery was alſo ſilenced, and the enemy obliged to retire to their batteries on the firſt parallel; but not until they had ſprung a mine, which opened the counterſcarp of the ditch before the faliant angle of the demi-baſtion, which had ſuſtained ſo great a fire, as the breach to be practicable; but which, as Gen. Lally (in an intercepted letter [603]) was pleaſed to ſay, they did not even dare raiſe their heads to look at.

Before the place was inveſted, we had ordered down a large body of black forces from the garriſon of Trichinopoly, which joined with a body of horſe, and about 50 Europeans under the command of Capt. Preſton, and afterwards of Maj. Cailland; they proved of great ſervice to us during the ſiege, by continually keeping up the enemy's attention, by cutting off their convoys, and having obliged M. Lally to ſend conſiderable detachments from the ſiege to obſerve their motions, and four times attack them, without ever being able to diſlodge them from the poſts they had taken.

All theſe diſappointments, and the great loſs the enemy daily ſuſtained, obliged them at laſt to think of raiſing the ſiege, which they did on the 16th at night. By the letter I have mentioned intercepted, of Gen. Lally, dated the 14th, of which I have the honour of ſending you a copy, you will ſee this ſtep was determined on before the arrival of the long expected remainder of his Majeſty's forces, who at length appeared in ſight of Madraſs on the 16th in the evening; but for want of a ſufficient number of proper boats, the troops could not be landed time enough to be of any ſervice in purſuing the enemy in their retreat. The enemy's loſs, by all accounts, amounts to 1500 men killed and wounded, and a great number of officers. Our loſs in garriſon, is upwards of 400 killed and wounded, and 30 officers. We found on the enemy's batteries 33 pieces of heavy cannon, moſt of which we had diſabled during the ſiege, and a conſiderable quantity of other ſtores.

I hope you will be pleaſed to excuſe my not entering into a more particular detail of affairs: theſe diſpatches being intended to go over land by the way of Bombay immediately. The next general diſpatch, I ſhall have the honour of ſending a journal of the ſiege, and a plan of the attack. Our troops are encamped; but the means for marching after the enemy, are not immediately in our power, as the country is ruined, proviſions ſcarce, and the neceſſary conveniencies for taking the field come in yet but ſlowly. I hope, however, by the next packet, to inform you, that theſe difficulties are over, and that we are in a condition to look for the enemy in the field.

I cannot conclude this without begging leave, in a moſt particular manner, to expreſs how much we are indebted on this occaſion, to the great ſervices of Col. Draper and Maj. Brereton, whoſe unwearied attention, diligence, conduct, and bravery, cannot ſufficiently be praiſed: Their good example could not but have a happy influence over the troops. Thoſe of his Majeſty's, officers and ſoldiers, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a moſt particular manner. Thoſe of the company, and all in general, did honour, by their behaviour to the name of Engliſhmen.

As we have likewiſe received a particular account of our ſucceſs in the expedition againſt Sarat, of which we gave

a brief relation in our laſt, we ſhall now record it.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Richard Maitland, of the royal regiment of artillery, dated Bombay, May 8. 1759.

Since my laſt, nothing particular has happened to the detachment until February, when I was ordered, by the governor and council, to take the command of an expedition againſt the city and caſtle of Surat, my command conſiſting of 850 artillery and infantry, with 1500 ſeapoys.

I embarked my troops on board the company's armed veſſels, and in eight days landed them all ſafe at a place called Dentilowry, diſtance from Surat about nine miles, where we encamped for the refreſhment of the troops three or four days. In our firſt day's march from the above encampment, Capt. John Northal died of an apoplectic fit, and was ſucceeded in the command by Capt. Joſeph Winter. The firſt attack that I made was againſt the French garden, where the enemies (Scydees) had lodged a number of men; them I drove out, after a very ſmart firing on both ſides for about four hours; our number loſt conſiſting of about twenty killed and as many wounded. After we had got poſſeſſion of the French garden, I thought it neceſſary to order the engineer to pitch upon a proper place to erect a battery, which he did, and completed it in two days.

On this battery were mounted two 24 pounders, and a 13 inch mortar, which I ordered to fire againſt the wall, &c. as briſk as poſſible; this I continued to do for three days. Having thought of a more expedient method of getting into the outer-town than by the breach of the wall, I called a council of war, compoſed of military and marine; formed a plan of a general attack, which I laid before them, and they as readily agreed to, and this to be put into execution at half paſt four the next morning. The plan was, that the company's grabb and bomb-ketches ſhould warp up the river in the night, and anchor in a line of battle oppoſite the Scydees Bundar, one of the ſtrongeſt fortified places they had got; this they did, and a general attack begun from the veſſels and battery at the appointed time. My intentions in this were to drive the enemy from their batteries, and to facilitate the landing of the infantry at the Bundar, whom I had embarked on board of boats for their tranſportation. We made a continual fire until half paſt eight, when a ſignal was made for the boats to put off, and to go under the cover of the veſſels. This proved very ſucceſsful, for the men were landed with the loſs of one man only; getting poſſeſſion of the Scydees Bundar, and putting the men to flight, with the loſs of Capt. Robert Inglis mortally wounded, and Lieut. Pepperel wounded in the ſhoulder, our loſs of men not very conſiderable.

Having gained this point, and getting poſſeſſion of the outer-town, with its fortifications, the next thing to be done was to attack the inner-town and caſtle. I ordered the 13 and two 10 inch mortars, to be planted on the Scydees Bundar, and to begin firing into the caſtle and town as ſoon as poſſible; diſtance from the caſtle about 700 yards, inner-town 500. About ſix in the evening the mortars began to play very briſkly, and continued to do ſo until half paſt two the next morning. This continual firing of our mortars put the caſtle and town into ſuch a conſternation, that they never returned one gun. The enemy finding it impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, ſent to acquaint me they would open the gates for my march into the town; which I did, with drums beating and colours flying. After I was in the town, the Governor ſent to acquaint me, that he would give up the caſtle, on proviſo that I would allow him and his people to march out of the caſtle with their effects, which I agreed to, taking poſſeſſion without any farther moleſtation.

Royal Artillery, killed 2. wounded 4.

In the Company's infantry, Captains killed 2. Subaltern 1. Killed in all 150. wounded about 60.

" Our expedition commenced the 9th of February, and we arrived at Bombay, April 15.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated April 7.

There have three very extraordinary accidents happened here. On the 13th of December, there was almoſt a total eclipſe of the ſun, which laſted from ten in the morning till near one o' clock. A comet has been ſeen theſe 20 days, and remains ſtill viſible, about four o'clock in the morning. A very large meteor in the air was ſeen on the 4th of this month at about ſeven o' clock at night, which appeared in the ſame ſhape, but much larger than the comet, and had the ſame direction. It laſted about ten ſeconds, and was of ſo great a brightneſs, that it was not poſſible for a perſon to look ſteadfaſtly at it. As for myſelf, I narrowly eſcaped feeling the effects of it, being then returning from a village near Bombay town, and in the open road; ſeeing an extraordinary light in the air, I turned my head that way to ſee what it was, when it immediately caught my eyes, in a manner, that I was not ſenſible whether I had loſt them or not, and was obliged to put my hands up to ſcreen them. Every houſe was illuminated by it, as if there were a number of flambeaux lighted.

AMERICA.

It appears that the expedition under Gen. Stanwix has met but with indifferent ſucceſs. Letters from Pittſburgh, dated Aug. 15. bear, that three Indians had arrived there from Venango, who ſaid, that

that the French had burnt their forts at Venango, Presque Isle, and La Beuf, and were gone to d'Eroit; that before they left Venango, they gave the Indians in the neighbourhood large presents of goods, laced coats, hats, &c. and told them they were then obliged to leave them, but expected to be again in possession of the Ohio before next spring; that they had burnt and destroyed every thing they had, even their batteaux, as the waters were so low that they could not get them up the creek.

Letters from Charlestoun in South-Carolina, dated October 6. bring very disagreeable accounts, and run in the following strain.

Although our letters from the Cherokees to the 10th of September, afforded us hopes that every thing would be soon quiet again in that nation, yet we have very different and very disagreeable accounts from thence, by an express which arrived here last Sunday evening with dispatches from both forts. The accounts they bring are, that the Upper Cherokees have begun to commit open acts of hostility against us, by killing and scalping a soldier belonging to the garrison of Fort Loudon, and one William Veal a trader of Chithowee, by attempting to drive off a stock of 70 head of cattle from Fort Loudon, which however was prevented by Capt. Deemere, who had them drove into the fort, and killed and salted, but it was feared they would not keep; and by placing parties on all the passes on the communication between Forts Prince George and Loudon, which are many and difficult. That all the traders had notice from some Indians, who were averse to the measures taken by the nation, of the danger they were in, who thereupon left all their stores and goods, were secretly escorted to Keowee, where they arrived the 24th ult. and remain under the protection of the fort. That it was not certainly known whether the Middle Cherokees were concerned, but there was no doubt that the Upper had come into the schemes of the Lower, and made the stopping the ammunition at Keowee the pretence. That Capt. Stuart arrived at Fort Prince George the 23d ult. That four large parties of Indians, from Callasatche and other towns, were gone out (according to all appearances) to cut off our people in the back settlements; but as the commanding officer at Keowee had sent notice thereof to the settlers about Long Canes, Ninety-six, Saluda, &c. it is hoped little mischief will be done in those parts, although they are much exposed. The man who brought the dispatches found it difficult to avoid the enemy; one who had set off before him was fired at and wounded, but got back to Fort Prince George. The last letters from Keowee are dated the 26th ult. and from Teneffee the 13th.

In consequence of the foregoing advices, a council was called on Monday morning. In the evening the Governor's proclamation was issued, requiring the General assembly to meet in three days, being the shortest time in which the members could be got together, and it is now sitting. Expresses were sent off on Monday and Tuesday, with dispatches to the Governors of the neighbouring colonies, to Gen Stanwix, and to his Majesty's Superintendant of Indian affairs, &c. The colonels of the militia in those parts of the province that are most exposed to the insults and barbarities of the Indians, have been ordered to assemble their regiments; and all the independents and provincials here hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning, to act as occasion may require. In short, there is no measure that in the present critical conjuncture could be suggested, for the security of the back settlements, for the effectually putting a stop to the villainous designs of the Indians, and punishing their treachery, but what the government has taken. What further may be necessary to be done, is now the subject under consideration of the united body of the legislature, who appear to have a just sense of our danger, and resolve to act agreeably.

We hear that our excellent Governor is determined to go in person to the Cherokees, as well to humble our perfidious enemy, as to re-establish the peace, security, and prosperity of the province, which none has ever appeared to have more sincerely at heart. And we hear that a great number of gentlemen will attend his Excellency as volunteers.—We have no advices of the Creeks intending to join the Cherokees: their headmen deny strongly having any concern in the present troubles; but they confess themselves not ignorant of the Cherokees disposition.

Letters from *Georgia*, dated the 4th instant, advise, that Togulki (Malatchi's son) with a young Cherokee fellow, the Lieutenant with six warriors, and Scrawny with four head-warriors, besides attendants, women and children, (in all 47 Indians) from the Coweta's, one of the most Frenchified towns in the Creek nation, were arrived within a few miles of the Savannah, on a visit to Governor Ellis, in consequence of an invitation his Excellency had given them; and that it was still expected the Mortar and the Gun merchant, with other Creeks of great note and influence, would soon follow.

ENGLAND.

The LORDS address, presented *Nov.* 14.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach

proach your Majeſty with the warmeſt ſentiments of duty, and, with hearts full of the moſt ſincere joy, to congratulate your Majeſty upon the great and ſignal ſucceſſes with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to proſper your Majeſty's unwearied endeavours for the ſafety, welfare, and honour of your people.

We acknowledge, with all thankfulneſs and humility, the goodneſs of the divine providence, in the many glorious events which will for ever diſtinguiſh this memorable year.

We entirely rely on your Majeſty's conſtant regard and attention to the true intereſts of your ſubjects, from the full experience which we have had of the wiſe and effectual uſe which your Majeſty has made of all the extenſive powers, with which the confidence of parliament has, from time to time, ſtrengthened your Majeſty's hands. But we muſt, in a particular manner, gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary vigilance, vigour, and wiſdom of your Majeſty's meaſures, in the ſteady and ſucceſsful direction of ſo many various operations in different parts of the world.

The happy progreſs of your Majeſty's arms, from the taking of Goree on the coaſt of Africa, and ſome of the French ſugar-iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to the acquiſition of many important places in America, and the defeat of the enemy's army in Canada, with the reduction of the capital city of Quebec, againſt the greateſt diſadvantage of ſituation and numbers, has exceeded the moſt ſanguine hopes of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects. Nor has the good effect of your Majeſty's prudent meaſures been leſs conſpicuous, in the diſappointment of the dangerous deſigns of your enemies in the Eaſt Indies; in the effectual blocking up the principal part of the French fleet in their own ports; and the important advantage gained off Cape Lagos; while your Majeſty's care has preſerved your own kingdoms from any hoſtile attempt, and has protected the navigation and commerce of your own ſubjects in almoſt as full a ſecurity as during the time of profound peace.

The memorable victory gained over the French near Minden, cannot but make a deep and laſting impreſſion on every Britiſh mind.

Whether we conſider the great and able conduct of your Majeſty's general Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the valour of your Majeſty's troops, the inequality of force, or the imminent peril of that important criſis; the happy deliverance wrought by that action, and the glorious conſequences of it, muſt ever be the ſubject of our praiſe and thankfulneſs.

It is matter of juſt exultation to us, that the Britiſh officers and private men, both by ſea and land, have given ſo many ſhining inſtances of perſonal bravery and military conduct. Their example will animate others; their reputation is national ſtrength, and will convince the enemy what they have to apprehend from a brave and gallant people, fired with zeal in defence of their king and country.

We beg leave to expreſs the high ſenſe we have of the magnanimity and tranſcendent abilities of the King of Pruſſia; which have, in a ſurprizing manner, prevented the miſchievous effects of the united force of ſo many conſiderable powers, by which he has been attacked and ſurrounded on all ſides; againſt whom he has bore up and ſupported himſelf by the fortitude and inexhauſtible reſources of his own mind, and the courage and diſcipline of his troops.

Permit us to declare, how highly we applaud your Majeſty's moderation, and true greatneſs of mind, in reſtraining every impulſe of reſentment, and deſiring to prevent the farther effuſion of Chriſtian blood, by putting an end to the war (into which your Majeſty entered, not from views of ambition, but ſolely for the defence of the valuable rights, poſſeſſions, and commercial intereſts of your kingdoms) as ſoon as ſuch terms of peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and honourable for your Majeſty and your allies; and by procuring ſuch advantages, as, from the ſucceſs of your Majeſty's arms, may, in reaſon and equity, be expected, ſhall bring with them full ſecurity for the future.

In order to the attainment of this great and deſirable end, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our utmoſt readineſs to concur in the effectual ſupport of ſuch farther meaſures, as your Majeſty, in your great wiſdom, ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient for carrying on the war with vigour in all parts, and for diſappointing and repelling any deſperate attempts which may be made upon theſe kingdoms.

Our prayers are ſincere and fervent for the prolongation of your Majeſty's moſt precious life; our endeavours ſhall never be wanting to continue and confirm that affection to your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, that confidence in your government, that zeal for the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family, and that union and harmony ſo conſpicuous amongſt all your ſubjects, which is ſo eſſential to their own ſecurity and happineſs, and to the fruſtrating the deſigns of your Majeſty's enemies.

The King's anſwer.

My Lords, I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction you ſo unanimouſly expreſs in the ſucceſſes with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs my arms by ſea and land, and the aſſurances you give me of your further ſupport, are extremely agreeable to me; and cannot fail to produce the beſt effects in the preſent conjuncture.

The COMMONS addreſs, preſented *Nov.* 15.

Moſt gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of *G. Britain*, in parliament

parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for the ſpeech delivered, by your Majeſty's command, to both houſes of parliament.

Permit us, Sir, with the ſincereſt zeal and duty, to congratulate your Majeſty on the glorious, and uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſs and victory which hath attended your Majeſty's arms during the whole courſe of this diſtinguiſhed and memorable year.

With the deepeſt reverence, and moſt devout gratitude to divine providence, we acknowledge that manifeſt bleſſing and protection which God hath vouchſafed to beſtow upon your Majeſty's councils and arms, and offer up our moſt ardent vows and prayers for its continuance.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons will not attempt to enumerate all the advantages and glories derived to your Majeſty and theſe kingdoms, from the various ſucceſſes which have been extended into every quarter of the world; but we humbly beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that our hearts are filled with the moſt grateful and lively ſenſe of the happy conſequences, which, under God, are owing to the wiſdom, vigilance, and vigour of your Majeſty's meaſures in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war; particularly.

The taking of the iſland of Goree, and the extenſion of our commerce on the coaſt of Africa; The defeat of the French fleet in the Eaſt-Indies, and the repulſe of their land-forces before Madraſs, whereby the dangerous deſigns of our enemies there have miſcarried, and protection hath been given to our trade and ſettlements in thoſe countries; The valuable conqueſt of Guadalupe and Marigalante in the Weſt Indies: The reduction of ſo many forts and places in N. America, compleated and crowned by that glorious and deciſive victory over the French army in Canada, and the ſurrender of their capital city of Quebec, effected with ſo much honour to the courage and conduct of your Majeſty's officers by ſea and land, and with ſo much luſtre to your intrepid forces: The important ſucceſs of your Majeſty's fleet, in purſuing, taking, and deſtroying a conſiderable part of the French ſquadron off Cape Lagos: and, the blocking up, for ſo many months, the reſt of the navy of France, in their own ports, which hath greatly augmented the diſtreſs of our enemies, whilſt it has proteſted and ſecured our commerce and navigation.

Nor can we ever forget that critical, ſignal, and memorable defeat of the French army near Minden, ſo juſtly the ſubject of laſting admiration and thankfulneſs, if we conſider the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, the great and able conduct of his Serene Highneſs Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick, or the unconquerable valour of your Majeſty's troops.

When we reflect upon this continued train of ſucceſſes, part of which would have been ſufficient to have ſignalized this long and active campaign, it is impoſſible for us not to expreſs the higheſt ſatisfaction at the great ability, reſolution, and perfect harmony, ſo conſpicuous in your Majeſty's admirals and generals throughout the execution of your commands; and at the ardent courage which hath manifeſted itſelf in the behaviour of the officers and forces both by ſea and land, with ſuch perſonal and national glory. Nothing but this ſpirit could have enabled them to ſurmount every difficulty, ariſing from the ſuperior number and advantageous ſituation of the enemy; and we are fully perſuaded, that the like reſolution, ardour, and zeal, excited and animated by thoſe beſt incentives, your Majeſty's gracious acceptance, and royal approbation of their eminent ſervices, followed by the warmeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe of their country, will continue to give terror to the enemies and confidence to the allies of G. Britain.

We view, with the higheſt admiration, the magnanimity and unexampled efforts of that great prince, your Majeſty's ally, the King of Pruſſia, whoſe conſummate genius, unwearied activity, and unſhaken conſtancy of mind, ſeconded by the bravery of his troops, have been able, in every ſituation, to ſupply reſources ſufficient to reſiſt the united forces of ſo many and ſuch formidable powers.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons feel, with due gratitude, your paternal care and concern for the peace and happineſs of your people; and cannot too much admire that true greatneſs of mind, which diſpoſes your heart, in the midſt of proſperities, to wiſh that a ſtop may be put to the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, and that public tranquillity may be reſtored.

We entirely rely on your Majeſty's known wiſdom and firmneſs, that this deſirable object, whenever it ſhall be attained, will be on ſuch terms as ſhall be juſt and honourable for your Majeſty and your allies; and ſhall bring along with them full ſecurity for the future, on ſolid and durable foundations, by procuring ſuch advantages, as may, in reaſon and equity, be expected from the ſucceſſes of our arms; and which will fix, in the minds of a grateful people, the laſting remembrance of this happy æra, and of the benefits derived to them, under your Majeſty's glorious and auſpicious government.

In order to effect this great end, we are thoroughly ſenſible, that ample proviſion muſt be made for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmoſt vigour; and we aſſure your Majeſty, that we will chearfully grant your Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary to ſuſtain, and preſs with effect, all our extenſive operations againſt the enemy, and at the ſame time, by the bleſſing of God, to repel and fruſtrate their daring deſigns againſt theſe kingdoms! convinced, from the long experience we have had of the wiſdom

wiſdom and goodneſs of your Majeſty, that they will be applied in ſuch manner as will beſt anſwer theſe great purpoſes.

We cannot ſufficiently teſtify our grateful ſenſe of the high ſatisfaction which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs, in that perfect union, and good harmony, which ſo happily ſubſiſts amongſt your faithful ſubjects, the ſalutary effects of which have been moſt conſpicuous; and the pleaſing experience we have had of them, joined to your Majeſty's paternal recommendation, muſt be the moſt powerful motives to enforce the continuance of thoſe diſpoſitions, ſo eſſential to the full exertion of our utmoſt ſtrength, as well as to the tranquillity, good order, and happineſs, of your Majeſty's people.

The King's anſwer.

Gentlemen, I return you my hearty thanks for this moſt dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for your unanimous zeal for the defence of my crown, and for the ſupport of my allies. You may always rely on my conſtant care for the laſting welfare of my people.

Adm. Hawke having ſtationed Com. Duff with a ſmall ſquadron in Quiberon-bay, to block up the French tranſports in the harbour of Vannes, was obliged to leave the bay with his own ſquadron, on account of the violent gales of wind which are common in thoſe ſeas at this ſeaſon of the year; when M. Conflans, with his ſquadron, took that opportunity to get out of Breſt, where he had been ſo long confined. Accordingly ſeveral expreſſes arrived in England about Nov. 19, with advice that the French admiral, with 20 ſhips of the line and four frigates, was ſailed from Breſt, to take the tranſports from Vannes, with 18,000 land-forces, under his protection, and then to proceed on his intended expedition. Of this, Adm. Hawke having early intelligence, immediately ſailed from Torbay in queſt of the enemy; and accordingly we received the following account of his ſucceſs in a London gazette extraordinary,

Admiralty-Office, November 30.

Early this morning, Capt. Campbell, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Royal George, arrived here with a letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a copy.

Royal George. off Penris Point, Nov. 24. 1759.

"In my letter of the 17th, by expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their Lordſhips with my having received intelligence of eighteen ſail of the line and three frigates of the Breſt ſquadron, being diſcovered about twenty four leagues to the N. W. of Belleiſle, ſteering to eaſtward; all priſoners however agree, that on the day we chaced them, their ſquadron conſiſted, according to the accompanying liſt, of four ſhips of 80, ſix of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 guns, with a ſmall veſſel to look out. They ſailed from Breſt the 14th inſtant, the ſame day I ſailed from Torbay. Concluding that their firſt rendezvous would be Quiberon, the inſtant I received the intelligence, I directed my courſe thither with a preſs'd ſail. At firſt the wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us conſiderably to the weſt-ward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean time, having been joined by the Maidſtone and Coventry frigates, I directed their commanders to keep a-head of the ſquadron, one on the ſtarboard and the other on the larboard bow. At half paſt eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Belleiſle by our reckoning, bearing E. by N. ½ N. the Maidſtone made the ſignal for ſeeing a fleet. I immediately ſpread abroad the ſignal for a line a-breaſt, in order to draw all the ſhips of the ſquadron up with me. I had before ſent the Magnanime a-head to make the land. At ½ paſt nine ſhe made the ſignal for an enemy. Obſerving on my diſcovering them, that they made off, I threw out the ſignal for the ſeven ſhips neareſt them to chaſe, and draw into a a line of battle a-head of me, and endeavour to ſtop them till the reſt of the ſquadron ſhould come up, who were alſo to form as they chaſed, that no time might be loſt in the purſuit. That morning they were in chaſe of the Rocheſter, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance, and Venus, all which joined me about eleven o'clock; and, in the evening, the Saphire from Quiberon bay. All the day we had very freſh gales, at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy ſqualls. M. Conflans kept going off under ſuch ſail as all his ſquadron could carry, and

at the same time keep together, while we crowded after him with every sail our ships could bear. At half past two P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the signal for engaging. We were then to the southward of Belleisle, and the French Admiral headmost; soon after led round the Cardinals, [rocks so called], while his rear was in action. About four o' clock the Formidable struck, and a little after, the Thesee and Superbe were sunk. About five the Heros struck, and came to an anchor, but it blowing hard, no boat could be sent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a pilot, as was the greatest part of the squadron, and blowing hard on a lee shore, I made the signal to anchor, and came too in 15 fathom water, the Island of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the Steeples of Crozie S. E. as we found next morning.

In the night we heard many guns of distress fired; but blowing hard, want of knowledge of the coast, and whether they were fired by a friend or an enemy, prevented all means of relief.

By day-break of the 21st, we discovered one of our ships dismasted ashore on the Four [a large sand bank]; the French Heros also, and the Soleil Royal, which under cover of the night had anchored among us, cut and run ashore to the westward of Crozie. On the latter's moving, I made the Essex's signal to slip and pursue her; but she unfortunately got upon the Four, and both she and the Resolution are irrecoverably lost, notwithstanding we sent them all the assistance that the weather would permit. About fourscore of the Resolution's company, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of their Captain, made rafts, and with several French prisoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to sea. All the Essex's are saved (with as many of the stores as possible) except one Lieutenant and a boat's crew, who were drove on the French shore, and have not since been heard of: The remains of both ships are set on fire. We found the Dorsetshire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the night of the 20th put out to sea; as I hope the Swiftsure did, for she is still missing. The Dorsetshire and Defiance returned next day, and the latter saw the Revenge without. Thus, what loss we have sustained has been owing to the weather, not the enemy, seven or eight of whose line of battle ships got to the sea, I believe, the night of the action.

As soon as it was broad day light in the morning of the 21st, I discovered seven or eight of the enemy's line of battle ships at anchor, between Point Penris and the river Vilaine; on which I made the signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed so hard from the N. W. that, instead of daring to cast the squadron loose, I was obliged to strike top-gallant-masts. Most of those ships appeared to be a-ground at low-water; but on the flood, by lightening them, and the advantage of the wind under the land, all except two got that night into the river Vilaine.

The weather being moderate on the 22d, I sent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance, to destroy the Soleil Royal and Heros. The French, on the approach of our ships, set the first on fire, and soon after the latter met the same fate from our people. In the mean time I got under way, and worked up within Penris Point, as well for the sake of its being a safer road, as to destroy, if possible, the two ships of the enemy which still lay without the Vilaine; but before the ships I sent a-head for that purpose could get near them, being quite light, and with the tide of flood, they got in.

All the 23d, we were employed in reconnoitring the entrance of that river, which is very narrow, and only 12 foot water on the bar, at low water. We discovered at least seven, if not eight line of battle ships about half a mile within, quite light, and two large frigates moored across to defend the mouth of the river; only the frigates appeared to have guns in. By evening I had 12 long-boats fitted as fire-ships, ready to attempt burning them, under cover of the Sapphire and Coventry; but the weather being bad, and

and the wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at least the latter should be favourable; if they can by any means be destroyed, it shall be done.

In attacking a flying enemy, it was impossible in the space of a short winter's day, that all our ships should be able to get into action, or all those of the enemy brought to it. The commanders and companies of such as did come up with the rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and gave the strongest proofs of a true British spirit. In the same manner, I am satisfied, would those have acquitted themselves, whose bad going ships, or the distance they were at in the morning, prevented from getting up. Our loss by the enemy is not considerable; for in the ships which are now with me, I find only one lieutenant, and 39 seamen and mariners killed, and about 202 wounded. When I consider the season of the year, the hard gales on the day of action, a flying enemy, the shortness of the day, and the coast we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could possibly be done, has been done. As to the losses we have sustained, let it be placed to the account of the necessity I was under of running all risks to break this strong force of the enemy: had we had but two hours more day-light, the whole had been totally destroyed, or taken; for we were almost up with their van when night overtook us.

Yesterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune sloop, and the Proserpine fire-ship. On the 16th, I had dispatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with directions to Capt. Duff to keep strictly on his guard. In his way thither he fell in with the Hebe, a French frigate of 40 guns, under jury masts, and fought her several hours. During the engagement, Lieut. Stuart, second of the Ramillies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the surviving officers on consulting together, resolved to leave her, as she proved too strong for them. I have detached Capt. Young to Quiberon bay with five ships, and am making up a flying squadron to scour the coast to the Isle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the enemy's ships that may be there. I am, Sir, &c.

ED. HAWKE.

List of ships with Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 20, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	
Royal George	100	880	Sir Edward Hawke, Capt. Campbell.
Union	90	770	Sir Charles Hardy, Capt. Elank.
Duke	90	750	Capt. Graves.
Namur	90	780	Capt Buckle.
Mars	74	600	James Young, Esq; Commodore.
Warspight	74	600	Sir John Bentley.
Hercules	74	600	Capt. Fortescue.
Torbay	74	700	Hon. Capt. Keppel.
Magnanime	74	700	Rt. Hon Ld. Howe.
Resolution	74	600	Capt. Spoke.
Hero	74	600	Hon Capt Edgecumbe
Swiftsure	70	520	Sir Tho. Stanhope.
Dorsetshire	70	520	Capt. Denis.
Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier.
Chichester	40	520	Capt. Willet.
Temple	70	528	Capt. Wath. Shirley.
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr.
Essex	64	480	Capt. O Bryen.
Kingston	60	420	Capt. Shirley.
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Mapledem.
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley.
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby.
Defiance	60	420	Capt Baird.

The following frigates joined Sir *Edward*, between *Ushant* and *Belleisle*.

Rochester	50	350	Capt. Duff.
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot.
Faulkland	50	350	Capt. F. Sam. Drake
Chatham	50	350	Capt. J. Lockhart.
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Hood.
Venus	36	240	Capt Harrison.
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightingale.
Coventry	28	200	Capt. Burrseen.
Maidstone	28	200	Capt. Digges.
Saphire	32	220	Capt. Strachan.

List of the French squadron that came out of Brest, 14th November, 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	M. Conflans, Adm.
Le Tonnant	80	1000	M. Beaufremont, Vice-Admiral.
Le Formidable	80	1000	M. de St. Andre du Verger, Rear-Adm.
L'Orient	80	1000	M. Guebriant, chef d'Escadre.
L'Intrepide	74	815	
Le Glorieux	74	815	
Le Thesee	74	815	
L'Heroe	74	815	

Le Robuste

	Guns.	Men.
Le Robuste	74	615
Le Magnifique	74	815
Le Juste	70	800
Le Superbe	70	800
Le Dauphin	70	800
Le Dragon	64	750
Le Northumb.	64	750
Le Sphinx	64	750
Le Solitaire	64	750
Le Brilliant	64	750
L'Eveillé	64	750
Le Sinistre	64	750
L'Inflexible	64	
L'Hebe	40	
La Vestale	34	
L'Aigrette	30	
Le Calypso	10	

Le Prince Noir, a small vessel to look out.

The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe frigate.

IRELAND.

ON the 16th October, the parliament of Ireland met for the dispatch of business, which was opened by his Grace the Duke of Bedford with a most gracious speech from the throne; to which both houses returned a most dutiful address.—On the 29th both houses received a message from his Grace, intimating, that, as he had received a letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, acquainting him, that repeated and authentic intelligence had been received, that France, instigated by despair itself, was actually preparing to attempt an invasion on some part of the British dominions; and that there was a strong probability that Ireland would be one of the chief objects of that enterprize; he therefore had it in command from his Majesty, to use his utmost endeavours to excite and animate his loyal subjects of Ireland, to exert their utmost zeal and spirit in support of the government, and in defence of all that is dear to his majesty, by a timely preparation to resist and frustrate any attempts of the enemy to disturb their quiet, or shake the security of the kingdom.

On the publication of this message, there was so great a run upon the bankers in Dublin, that most of them were obliged to stop payment; but by a timely association of the Lord-Lieutenant and the principal members of both houses, in order to support the public credit, the shops were soon opened again, and credit restored.

On the 30th, the House of Commons presented an address in answer to the above message, containing the warmest expressions of their inviolable fidelity and attachment to his majesty's person, family and government; and the strongest assurances, from the seasonable information given them of the enemy's designs, that however much they despised the attempt, they should not omit to pursue the most speedy and effectual measures to frustrate and defeat it.

On the 3d Dec. a numerous mob of riotous and disorderly persons assembled in the College green Dublin, and the avenues leading thereto, and insulted many persons of consequence. Of this riot the following is said to be a genuine account,

"That the minds of the people, in order probably to prepare them for the French invasion, had been poisoned by emissaries with the notion of an union being intended between England and Ireland, that they were to have no more parliaments, were to be subject to the same taxes, &c. Upon this a mob of many thousands broke into the house of Lords, insulted them, would have burnt the journals if they could have found them, and seated an old woman on the throne. Not content with this, they obliged all the members of both houses that they met in the streets, to take an oath, that "They would never consent to such "an union, or give any voice contrary "to the true interest of Ireland!" Many coaches of obnoxious persons were cut or broke, their horses killed, &c. One gentleman, in particular, narrowly escaped being hanged, a gallows being erected for that purpose. The horse and foot were drawn out on this occasion, but could not disperse them till night; and the day after the addresses to the Lord Lieutenant were agreed to, and a committee of enquiry appointed."

On the 15th, a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, offering a reward of 50l. Sterling for the discovery, within the space of three kalendar months, of each of the first ten persons who shall be apprehended and convicted

victed of being concerned in the said riot; and 100 l. Sterling for the discovery of any of the persons who compelled any of the members of either house of parliament to repeat the oaths, upon conviction: As also his majesty's most gracious pardon, over and above the said reward, to any of the persons concerned, who shall discover any of their accomplices in the said outrage.

And as a drum was beat for gathering a riotous and tumultuous assembly, at a place known by the name of the Liberty, in the remote parts of Dublin, and an oration publicly made for infusing groundless fears and apprehensions in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and for inciting them to tumult and disorder; in consequence of which, great numbers of persons re-assembled in College-green, where several unheard of outrages were by them committed, and insults offered to many members of both houses of parliament; the Lord Mayor of Dublin hath offered a reward of fifty pounds, to such person or persons, as shall, within three kalendar months, first discover and cause to be apprehended, the person who beat the drum; and fifty pounds for discovering and apprehending the person who made the oration; and also twenty pounds for discovering and apprehending each of the persons immediately concerned and acting in any insult, as aforesaid, offered to the person of any member of either house of parliament.

SCOTLAND.

ON the 30th November, a meeting of the Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and other heritors of the several counties in Scotland, then at Edinburgh, was held in consequence of an advertisement in the public papers. The object of their meeting, was to consider of the expediency of a Militia-act for Scotland. A committee was appointed to ripen the affair, and concert the plan of a bill, with instructions to frame it as similar, to that of England, as the difference of our laws, and other peculiarities of our country, would allow; it was likewise agreed that the Militia in Scotland should bear the same proportion to that of England, as the number of inhabitants in the one, bears to that of the other, that is nearly as five to one. —— A paper has been lately handed about on this subject, wherein, after complaining of the dilatory proceedings of the committee, the following points are submitted to their consideration, and that of the public.

Whether an application to parliament for a National Militia, ought not to be made in as public and general a manner as possible?

Whether a few heritors, accidentally happening to be at Edinburgh at the time of the meeting in Walker's, can be considered as sufficient representatives of the whole body of heritors in the more remote counties of Scotland? and whether these few can take upon them either to speak the sense or to obtain the concurrence of the other heritors?

Whether the gentlemen in the distant counties may not be offended with this manner of proceeding, and consider it as done with a view to exclude them from any share in public deliberations? and tho' well disposed towards the scheme in other respects, yet may for this reason set themselves to oppose it?

Whether, in order to secure its success in parliament, every county, and every burrow, ought not to send particular instructions concerning it to their respective members?

Whether the committee might not take upon them to desire the heritors of the several counties in Scotland to assemble, and to take the affair of a Militia under their consideration, and to appoint some person to report their sense of it to the committee, and impower that person to concur, in their name, with the committee in a general application to parliament?

Whether this might not be done in a very short space of time, and the Bill brought into parliament immediately after the Christmas holy-days?

Whether it is not of the utmost consequence to raise the Militia against next spring, as the summer is the only season proper for exercising and reviewing the men; and as it is their we have most to apprehend from the attempts of the enemy?

Another

Another recommends, as a ſtep previouſly neceſſary to this, and nearly connected with it, a repeal of the acts for reſtraining the uſe of the Highland dreſs. This he urges as a teſtimony of public approbation due to the diſtinguiſhed bravery of the Highlanders, and as a means to excite, and enable the riſing generation, to ſupport the military character ſo gloriouſly acquired by their fathers. How unreaſonable is it, ſays he, to compell people in their childhood and youth, to wear the cloſe low-country dreſs, and when come to manhood, to oblige them firſt to become ſoldiers, and then exchange their cloſe dreſs for the open one of the Highlanders, to the great hazard of their health and life, eſpecially if done in the winter-time? Is this conſiſtent with our boaſted Britiſh liberty, or even with ſound policy.

On the ſame day, being St. ANDREW's day, the antient and honourable ſociety of *Free* and *accepted Maſons* in Scotland, met in the Parliament-houſe, about four o'clock afternoon, in order to chuſe their Grand-maſter, and preſiding officers for the year enſuing; when they unanimouſly elected the Rt. hon. DAVID Earl of LEVEN Moſt Worſhipful GRAND MASTER. His Lordſhip's inſtalment was performed by a former Grand Maſter, in abſence of the Earl of GALLOWAY. They likeways made choice of WALTER STEWART, Eſq; and Major JAMES SETON, for Grand Wardens. The Deputy, and all the other Officers, were continued, to general ſatisfaction.—After the election, they walked in proceſſion to the New Aſſembly-hall, which was elegantly fitted up for their reception, where a ſplendid entertainment was preſented, and the evening concluded with the greateſt regularity and harmony, ſuitable to the principles of the Fraternity.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was lately preſented to the Right Hon. Admiral Boſcawen, accompanied with the following letter from the Lord Proveſt:

Sir, The many diſtinguiſhed ſervices you have done to your country, juſtly entitle you to the honour and eſteem of your grateful countrymen; but, beſides thoſe ſervices which you have done to the nation in general, you have had the goodneſs to confer very great favours on many of the inhabitants of this part of the Iſland, particularly, who had no friends or intereſt to put them forward, till they had the good fortune to fall under your notice, and to become the objects of your generoſity.

"My fellow citizens of Edinburgh therefore think themſelves bound by all the ties of duty and gratitude, to teſtify to yourſelf, and to the world, the high ſenſe they have of your diſtinguiſhed virtue and merit; and accordingly I have received the command of the Magiſtrates and Council thereof, to convey to you your inveſtiture with the right of citizenſhip among us; which I have committed to Mr. Johnſton, a favoured citizen of ours, to preſent to you. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

Edinburgh, Dec. 3. G. DRUMMOND, *Proveſt.*

"At the battle near Quebec, on the 13th of September, when the command of the army, by the death of the brave Gen. Wolfe, devolved on Gen. Townſhend, he obſerved an old Highlander in the front of the army, laying about him with the moſt ſurprizing ſtrength and agility, bearing down all oppoſition; till almoſt ſpent with fatigue, he retired behind a breaſt-work of dead bodies, moſt of whom he had ſlain with his own hand, where he drew his breath a little, and then caſting off his upper-coat, which incumbered him, he again returned to the charge, and at every blow brought a Frenchman to the ground. The General, full of admiration at his intrepid behaviour, ordered him to be brought to him after the engagement: and after having beſtowed on him the encomiums which his gallant behaviour deſerved, he aſked him how he could leave his native country, and follow the fortune of war, in ſuch an unfavourable clime, at ſuch an advanced age? he replied, that his hatred to the French, on account of their perfidious behaviour on many occaſions, had made

made him leave his family at 70 years of age, as a voluntier, in order to be revenged on them before his death, and hoped, on that day, he had not affronted himself, his King, or Country. Gen. Townshend was so well pleased with the magnanimity of the brave fellow, that he brought him home with him, and presented him to Mr. Pitt, by whom he was introduced to his Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to give him a lieutenant's commission, with the liberty of serving in any corps, or in any country he chooses; or if he shall incline to retire to his family and friends, to have a lieutenant's full pay, during his life. When he walks along the streets of London, the people, as he passes, with loud acclamations and huzzas, cry, *There goes the brave old Highlander,* —— *Long live the gallant old Highland boy.* —— His broad sword, with which he so nobly revenged himself on his country's foes, is a most excellent one, and has descended, from father to son, as a particular legacy, for upwards of 300 years; and he is so extremely fond of it, that he takes it to bed with him every night." *London, Dec.* 13.

[This gentleman is lately come to Edinburgh, where he has been carressed by all ranks of persons. His designation is Malcolm Macpherson of Phones, in Badenoch. He is near 73 years of age, and his personal appearance every way answers the above description.]

(Several historical articles, both foreign and domestic, are postponed.)

Captures by British men of war.

BY the Venus, Capt. Harrison; a ship from Bilboa for Havre-de-Grace, with 828 oars for the flat bottomed boats.

By the —— Capt. Kennedy; a vessel for Quebec; carried into Gibraltar.

By men of war's boats, the Mercury, a French tender of 4 guns and 36 men, from under Cameret fort; carried into Plymouth.

By the Boscawen, Capt. Cook, the Lavenza, Jos. Lafarga, laden with flour, cordage, and warlike stores for the Mississippi.

By the Crescent, Capt. Collingwood, and the Antigua, of Com. Moore's squadron; the Berkley, Jean Galline, (late of Bristol, and converted into a French frigate of 20 guns) retaken, with five out of nineteen small vessels under her convoy, laden with sugar from Martinico for St. Eustatia.

By the Hampshire, two small privateers.

By the Colchester; the Mars of Marseilles, from St. Domingo, with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. carried into Plymouth.

By the Lively, Capt. Maitland; the Britannia, retaken the —— Polisqui, and the snow L'Heureux, from Martinico for Cape Francois; carried into Port Royal.

By the Mars-tender, the Amiable Grandica privateer of Port au Prince, of 13 guns and 78 men; carried into Kingston.

By the Dreadnought; the Anna, Halton, from Madeira for Jamaica, retaken.

By the Arundel; the Barrington, M'Lauchlan, from Falmouth, retaken.

By Privateers, &c.

By the Tyger letter of marque of Liverpool; the Bon Acquire of 13 six pounders and 120 men, from Brest with stores, provisions, &c. for Martinico, valued at 12,000 l. carried into Jamaica.

By two Jamaica privateers; a French privateer of 6 carriage and 12 swivel guns, and 54 men; carried into Port Morant.

By the Nancy, Dolman, from Bristol for Jamaica; a French ship from Havre de Grace for Martinico; carried into Jamaica.

By the Everton of Liverpool, Kelly; the Rotterdam from St. Domingo; carried into Virginia.

By the Grace, Ritchie, from Bristol for Philadelphia; the Charming Rachel of Bourdeaux for Quebec; carried into Philadelphia.

By the Royal Hunter of New York; the Betsey, Quirk, from Jamaica for Liverpool; retaken, and carried into Rhode Island.

By the General Johnson, Little; La Fortune, from St. Louis for Curaçoa; sent into New-York.

Retaken. The K. of Prussia, from South Carolina; carried into Jamaica.

By the Volunteer and Burnet of Jersey; La Balude, a French ship with wheat; carried into Poole.

By the Pitt of Bristol; a French ship with bale goods, valued at 35,000 l. brought into Kingroad.

By the Drake of Bristol; two barks with sugar from Ferrol for Nantz; carried into Falmouth.

By the Hawke, letter of marque, Wilson; a pink from Marseilles for Constantinople, with cloths, paper, indigo, and cochineal; carried into Malta.

By the Fortune, Geary; a French polacca, from Smyrna for Marseilles; carried into Villa Franca.

By the Peggy, Wilton, from Smyrna; a French privateer, and a vessel from Marseilles for Constantinople.

By the Hornet of London; a Dutch ship from Rochelle for Dunkirk, laden with brandy and salt; the Prince of Orange, Larouse, and the —— Scheran, both from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam; and the Anna, Hislop from

from Rochefort for Rotterdam; all sent into Dover.

By the Ulysses, a Frenchman from Constantinople for Marseilles; carried into Leghorn.

By the Drake of Briſtol; a Portugueſe ſhip from Oporto, carried into Briſtol.

By the True Briton of New York, D. Matterſon, and the Great Pitt ſloop of Antigua, S. Crocker, of 8 guns and 18 men; the Conſtantine from Martinico, with 250 hogſheads ſugar, and 18,000 lb. coffee; carried into New York.

By the Willis, Mackell, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, l'Amitie, Rolland, from Barbary for Marſeilles.

By Capt. Ed. Cooke, Commodore of eight ſail of privateers, and 700 men raiſed by himſelf, at the joint requeſt of the principal inhabitants of St. Chriſtopher's, the iſlands of St. Bartholomew and St Martin's reduced. The former was a neſt for French privateers, who greatly diſtreſſed the trade of the Britiſh iſlands. In the attack, which was deſperate for three or four hours, the French governor, M. le Grive was killed, and Capt. Cooke wounded in the arm. One of the Engliſh privateers blew up, by which 20 men were killed and wounded. Three French privateers were taken in the harbour.

Retaken, The ſnow Mee, Cropper, for Antigua with 232 ſlaves.

Captures, &c. by the French.

THE Tartar, Hitchins, from Briſtol in South Carolina; carried into Morlaix.

The Supply, Lynn, from London for Plymouth, with ſtores; carried into Cherburg.

The Kitty, Roberts, from Georgia for St. Euſtatia; carried into Guadaloupe.

The Middlethorpe, Baxter, from London for Louiſbourg; carried into Martinico.

The Roſe, Wallace, from Topſham for Oporto; and the Charming Polly, Mangle, a tranſport; both carried into Vigo.

The Diſpatch, Plumme, from Falmouth for Naples; carried into Civita Vecchia.

The Salisbury privateer of Briſtol, Peacock, carried into Bayonne.

The Lively Rachel, from Dublin, for St. Sebaſtians; carried into St. Jean de Luz.

The Iſabella, Dean, from Halifax for London; carried into St. Maloes.

The Katharine, Houghton, from Liverpool; carried into Breſt.

The Elizabeth, Sinclair, from Rotterdam for Briſtol; carried into Calais.

The ——, Mitchel, and the —— Clephan, both of Leith, from Chatham for ditto; carried into Dunkirk.

The Amazon, White, from Jamaica for Philadelphia; carried into the Havanna.

The Neptune, Baſtard, from Fowey for Naples; and the Severn, Thomas, from Briſtol for Antigua; both taken and burnt.

The Gen. Amherſt, from S. Carolina for London; taken and loſt.

The Anſon cutter, taken by a Bayonne privateer of 14 guns. The privateer put 20 of her men on board the prize to carry her to France; but 30 Engliſhmen, who were confined in the hold, found means to knock them off, recovered the ſhip, and obliged the French to conduct her into Plymouth.

The Iſabella of Newcaſtle, taken in America; the Nancy, Addiſon, from London for Whitehaven; the Elizabeth, Macnaggart, from Virginia for London, and the Pr. Edward, Fullerton, for London from Jamaica; whither carried not mentioned.

The St. Andrew of Crail, Erſkine, carried into Maſterland in Sweden. On complaint of Capt. Erſkine, both privateer and prize were arreſted, being taken within ſight of the Swediſh ſhore.

The Concord of Burntiſland, Kinnear, from the Frith of Forth for Copenhagen; carried into Gottenburg.

The Diamond, Ballantyne, for London, and the Wilmington, Murray, for Leith from Jamaica; carried into the Havanna.

The Virgin, Conner, from Glaſgow for the Leeward Iſlands, the Rebecca of Glaſgow, for Maryland; and the Windſor, Clarke, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, of 22 ſix pounders and 40 men; all carried into Bayonne. A ſhip the Apollo, Birket, from London for S. Carolina; but loſt going into the harbour, and only 2 French and 4 Engliſh were ſaved.

The St. Andrew, More, from Jamaica for Scotland; carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Polly, Macnamara, from Dublin for Antigua; carried into St. Thomas's.

The Hanoa, Mulligan, from Clarke for Jamaica; carried into Martinico.

The Proſperous, Gratt, from Guernſey for Rotterdam; and the Robert and Jane, Bell, with ſugar; carried into Dunkirk.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 6. AT London, Capt. White of Effingham's regiment, to Miſs Offarrel, daughter and heireſs of the late Gen. Offarrel.

10. Sir William Muſgrave, Bart. to the Counteſs dowager of Carliſle.

19 Dr. Forreſter, to Miſs Moore, niece to the E. of Drogheda.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 22. At London, Lady Clifford, of a ſon.

Dec. 22. Lady Caroline Adair, ſiſter to the E. of Albemarle, of a daughter.

25. The Counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter.

28. At Shaw-park, the Rt. Hon. the Lady Cathcart, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Oct. 15. At Quebec, of the wounds he received in the action of Sept. 13. Capt Simon Fraſer of Fraſer's battalion, ſecond ſon of Charles Fraſer of Inverallachy.

Nov. 1. At his ſeat near Drogheda in Ireland, Sir Henry O'Neil, an ancient baronet of G. Britain, aged 85. He was lineally deſcended from the perſon who was prince of Ulſter when Henry II. invaded Ireland. He is ſucceeded by Sir Richard O'Neil his eldeſt ſon, an officer in the revenue.

13. In Edinburgh caſtle, the widow of Lt. Mackenzie, of the independent company in that garriſon, aged 102.

20. At Northampton, Mrs. Webſter, remarkably eminent for her extenſive charity and unaffected piety.

23. At Bath, Mr. David Baird, Merchant in Edinburgh.

29 At ———, the Rev. Mr. Philip Brooke, A. M. formerly chief librarian of the univerſity of Cambridge. He was a gentleman of great learning, but of ſo much modeſty, that he would never venture to prepare any thing for the preſs; and of a conſcience ſo ſtrict and ſcrupulous, that, upon the acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family, he gave up his place rather than take the oaths.

At Belem caſtle in Portugal, Donna Louiſa a Spaniſh lady. She accompanied the Queen of Portugal in her infancy when ſhe went to France to be eſpouſed to the preſent king, but was ſent back. His Faithful Majeſty had a ſingular regard for her, and uſed to call her mother. She died worth 508,000 cruſadoes, which ſhe left to his Portugueſe Majeſty.

At Lythe, near Kendal in Weſtmorland, George Berket. Notwithſtanding he was deprived of ſight in his infancy, he acquired ſo large a ſtock of learning, eſpecially theological, as is ſeldom equalled by thoſe who make divinity their profeſſion. He was well verſed in ethics and metaphyſics, and was no ſtranger to muſic and natural philoſophy. To theſe acquiſitions he added a life of the ſtricteſt morality, and religious conduct.

At Spalding, Lincolnſhire, Alice Charlton, widow. She lived on charity many years; but upon ſearching her houſe after her death, upwards of 250 *l.* was found ſewed up in an old ſtocking, which ſhe left to her grandſon William Stringfellow, a journeyman patten-maker in Cambridge.

Dec. 1. At Paris, of the ſmall pox, the Infanta Ducheſs of Parma. She was eldeſt daughter of the King of France, and married to Don Philip Duke of Parma, Aug. 10. 1739. She has left a ſon born Jan. 20. 1751. a daughter born Dec. 1741, and another born Dec. 1754.

At Kinſale in Ireland, the Hon. Gerard de Courcy, the 24th baron of Kinſale; but having died without male-iſſue his title is extinct, and his eſtate deſcends to his three daughters.

8. At London, of a lingering illneſs, Brig. Gen. Ingoldſby, an old experienced officer, but was not employed ſince the unfortunate miſcarriage at Fontenoy.

9. At ditto, the Hon. John Fleming, brother to the E. of Wigton.

10. At Aberdeen, William Middleton of Shiels, Eſq;

13. At Dublin, the Lady dowager Lanſborough.

14. At Hampſtead, Mr. Cromwell, a deſcendant of the protector.

16. At Eccles, Sir John Paterſon of Eccles, Bart.

18. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Home, daughter of the late Lord Elphinſtone, and wife of the Hon. Alexander Home, Eſq; brother to the E. of Home.

20. At Glaſgow, Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier, Eſq; late provoſt of that city.

26. At Kinloch, Mr. Alexander Kinloch, ſon of the deceaſed Sir James Kinloch, Bart.

29. At Edinburgh, in the 88th year of his age, William Carmichael of Skirling, Eſq; Advocate.

31. At Carſe, in Angus-ſhire, James Farquhar of Balancor, Eſq;

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The King was pleaſed,

Sept. —to appoint Richard Worge, governor of Senegal, Colonel, and William Newton, governor of Goree, Lt.-Colonel, of a regiment of foot to be formed by draughts from other regiments.

— to appoint Hugh Mackay of Bighouſe, brother of Lord Reay, firſt Major; Charles Roſs, ſon of Inverchally, ſecond Major; John Sutherland of Forſe, Adam Gordon of Ardoch, Erick Sutherland, Eſq; commonly called Lord Duffus, James Sutherland of Langwell, John Mackay of Strathey, and James Sutherland of Swinzie, Captains; John Gun of Braemore, Capt.-Lieut.; Alexander Mackay, Charles Gordon, William Gray, Robert Gordon, John Clunis, James Sutherland, John Mackay, Duncan Forbes, Adam Henderſon, and John Roſs Lieutenants: John Macdonald, George Sutherland, William Sutherland, O'Sullivan Sutherland, Simon Roſs; and——— Mackay, Enſigns; and Donald Williamſon, Quarter-maſter of the E. of Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders.

Oct. — to appoint Archibald Campbell, John Murray, Alexander Fotheringham Ogilvie, John Campbell, and Patrick Campbell, Captains; Archibald M'Arthur, William Macintoſh, Alexander Duff, Alexander Campbell, Patrick Campbell, Magnus Macleod, Duncan Macnicol, Norman Macleod, Colin Campbell, John Campbell, and Robert Campbell, Lieutenants, of the corps of Highlanders, to be raiſed by Robert Murray Keith, Eſq;

NEW

NEW BOOKS, *with remarks and extracts.*

DIVINITY.

SIMPLE truth vindicated, in sundry important theological queries, which are examined and resolved by the scriptures only. *Buckland.*

Sermons and discourses on several occasions, by John Wesley. 5 *s.*

Bunyan's pilgrim's progress, No. 1, 2. and 3. to be compriled, together with 23 copperplates, in 24 octavo numbers, at 3 *d.* each. *Johnston.*

A clear view of death and its subsequent immortalities. By Thomas Cannon. 2 *s.* 6 *d. Dilly.*

The devout christian's complete guide; being a paraphrase and illustration of the book of common prayer, the rites and ceremonies, fasts and feasts, of the church of England, &c. By —— Brown, D. D. No 1 and 2. 6 *d.* each. *Seymour.*

SERMONS.

Provision for eternity, the best use we can make of a short and uncertain life. Preached before the mayor, &c. at Oxford, the day of the interment of Thomas Rowney, Esq; a member of parliament for that city. By John Bisbome, M. A. 6 *d. Parker, Oxon; Rivington, London.*

Habitual religion explained and recommended. In three sermons, preached at Taunton, by T. Amory. 1 *s. Waugh.*

The signs of the times, illustrated and improved. Preached at the Old Jewry on the occasion of taking Quebec, by Charles Bulkley. *Noon.*

The guilt of doing evil that good may come. Preached at St. Paul's before the lord mayor, &c. on the 4th of Nov. by Gen. Green, M. A. 6 *d. Scott.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ends of society. By Fettiplace Bellers, Esq; 6 *d. Richardson.*

A letter to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Esq; on the necessity of a well regulated militia during the present war. 1 *s. Scott.*

This pamphlet contains many principles of undoubted truth, of which the following are instances:

That foot soldiers are in general a profligate set of people.

That all princes who are intrusted with the government of a free people, ought themselves to be governed by the laws.

That all human constitutions are liable to change and corruption.

That history informs us of many great and powerful kingdoms that have been enslaved.

That all honest men aim at the good of the public, tho' they differ about the means.

That the county of Dorset was one of the first that raised and disciplined its militia.

To which he might have added, with the same propriety,

That in this climate the weather is colder in winter than in summer.

That all animals are mortal, tho' some live longer than others.

That there is a great difference between dry land and water; and many other propositions of the same kind, which would have tended to prove the utility of the militia, full as much as any he has advanced.

An English and Portuguese spelling-book, By J. C. 1 *s.* 6 *d. Curtis.*

A scheme for the employment of disorderly persons in the house of correction in Clerkenwell. 1 *s.* 6 *d. Scott.*

The author of this performance was sentenced to stand three times on the pillory, and to suffer three years imprisonment in Clerkenwell bridewell, and there to be kept to hard labour, for publishing a blasphemous libel, intitled *Modest remarks on the bishop of London's disputes.* He published however in the summer of 1757, *Reasons for the reformation of the house of correction in Clerkenwell*, in which there are many things that deserve the attention of the public. And in this work, there are many more particulars, which should by no means be disregarded, notwithstanding the author has been convicted of blasphemy.

Free-masonry dissected; being a description of all its branches, from the original to the present time. By Samuel Pritchard, late a member of a lodge. *Griffiths.*

A genuine state of a case in surgery, being a refutation of Mr. Bromfield's narrative. *Dodsley.*

A letter to a right honourable patriot, upon the glorious success at Quebec; in which is drawn a parallel between a good and bad general, a scene exhibited, wherein are introduced (besides others) three of the greatest names in Britain; and a particular account of the manner of Gen. Wolfe's death. 1 *s. Bard.*

This is nothing more than a collection of the several accounts of our military successes, that have been published in the gazettes and other news-papers, with some extracts from the Monitor, and from the addresses that have been presented to his Majesty on the occasion; except a scene from a modern tragedy, which the author records (to the honour of the managers of the theatres) to have been rejected, when it was offered for exhibition.

An essay on the present state of the theatres in France, Italy, and England, with reflections on dramatic poetry. 1 *s. Eddinger.*

An apology for the clergy; in which the reasoning and utility of the Bp. of London's late charge are considered; to which is added, a

proposal

proposal to make residence more general than by the enforcement of popish canons or statutes. By R. Johnson, D. D. sometime fellow of St-John's college, Oxford. 1 *s. Payne.*

With whatever view this pamphlet was written, there is no such person as Dr. R. Johnson, said in the title page to be the author. The real author is with good reason supposed to be the same who wrote some letters to a young clergyman, lately published under the title of advice from a bishop; which letters he here modestly recommends, "as every bishop and every clergyman in the world;" and affirms that they contain "a great many things of some consequence, which are not to be met with any where else." He also recommends an ecclesiastical history written by Dr. F. Warner, which is also recommended in the herein recommended advice from a bishop. This writer, whoever he is, expresses great surprize to find the Bp. of London's late pastoral charge written upon the non-residence of the clergy; but his reason is somewhat extraordinary; he is surprized this should be the object of the bishop's attention, "because it has been the common-place topic of enthusiasts and puritans in every age;" — — and "has no other tendency than to debase the order." Does its having been the common-place topic of those whose interest it was to bring such accusations against the church, as they could best support, prove that it is a justifiable practice? or is it to be suffered to pass still without censure and remonstrance, because censure and remonstrance necessarily expose the faults, they are intended to remove? He does not however, himself admit non-residence in the utmost extent of the word: he says, that every clergyman ought to reside, as a clergyman, *somewhere*, and *exercise with diligence* the office he has taken upon him; and not, while he puts a substitute over those whom providence has committed to his care, take upon himself the care of no others. But he insists that it is not the duty of a clergyman to reside upon that very benefice to which he has been admitted. He has not, however, told us, why, if 20*l.* a year is a sufficient recompence for performing the duties of a cure, he that is presented to it should receive *a hundred*; or if it is *not* a sufficient recompence, why that institution should be defended, which enables him that receives *a hundred* to procure the duty to be performed by another for *twenty*. He says, indeed, that it is unreasonable a clergyman should tie himself down to a small inconsiderable cure, when his abilities are equal to the largest. Agreed — But then let the clergyman who performs the duties of the inconsiderable cure, receive the whole revenue of the living. We are told indeed, "that the distresses of the clergy are many and various, and that, with all the shifts that can be made, from pluralities and non-residence, they are most of them in a condition truly pitiable." But may it not be asked, whether the poor curate, whom the practice of non-residence condemns sometimes to serve two cures, without an allowance equal to the profit of one, is not in a condition more pitiable? If he who has pluralities, and is non-resident, cannot procure the necessaries of life, by œconomy and temperance, what must he do, who, by the allowance of pluralities to others, has no living at all, and who officiates for the non-resident rector, for a third, or perhaps for a twentieth part of the sum paid by the parish. The proposal to make residence more general than by the method proposed by the bishop, is, to procure convenient habitations suitable to the benefices. "Let us, says this writer, pass an act of parliament, compelling every patron of a living, where the bishop shall certify, on the report of the archdeacon and the church-wardens of the parish, that the glebe-house is uninhabitable by an incumbent, to refrain from presenting a clerk for one whole year after the avoidance; the neat profits of which shall be sequestered by the church-wardens, and laid out at the direction of the next incumbent, on the parsonage or vicarage-house.

"Nothing is easier than for a bishop to know the state of every such house within his diocese; and if a whole year's rent was thought too much in many instances, it might be left to his direction to allot what part of it he thought necessary. These are only the general outlines of such a bill, which would require many other little regulations to fill it up, and which may be made without any difficulty; and this in one age would put all our glebe houses, on a very respectable footing, and bid fairer for attaining residence than the canons and statutes already made."

A letter from an officer on board the Royal George man of war, dated the 23d of Nov. 1759, to his uncle, a merchant in London. 6*d. Bard.*

This performance is manifestly spurious, and probably already forgotten; the officer has told his uncle not one particular more than has already appeared in all the news-papers; and his total ignorance of the transaction, except from those very papers, is evident from his pretending it to be the general opinion on board our fleet, that the French were bound neither to Great Britain nor Ireland, but to Jamaica; for the situation and circumstances of the fleet demonstrated to the meanest sailor, that they were not prepared *for a fortnight's voyage.*

An abstract of the history of England from Egbert to his present Majesty. 1 *s.* 6*d. Pottinger.*

A new military dictionary, containing accounts of the most remarkable battles, sieges, expeditions, &c. which any way relate to Britain, with the lives of the admirals, generals, &c. publishing in folio numbers, and to be comprised

comprised in eighty, at 6 *d.* each. *T. Cadell.*

A diſh of all ſorts; or the whimſical oddities of Lancelot Poverty-ſtruck. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

The retroſpect; or a view of things paſt. 2 *s.* *Cadell.*

A plan for arranging and balancing the accounts of landed eſtates. By Corbyn Morris, Eſq; 5 *s.* ſewed. *Millar.*

Some conſiderations on the preſent methods uſed for the relief and employment of the poor. 1 *s.* *Waugh.*

This writer propoſes that the poor be provided for by an equal national fund, under the care of the principal perſons in each county, formed into one great corporation. That ſuch poor as cannot maintain themſelves be ſo employed, as that the public, by whom they are maintained, may derive ſome benefit from their labour: and that the ſeveral hoſpitals and other charitable inſtitutions already ſubſiſting for the relief of the ſick, the wounded, the aged poor, and deſerted children, be brought into the general national eſtabliſhment, in aid of the fund to be raiſed by an equal national rate; it being the intention of the founders to relieve and provide for the poor; and the more effectually this is done, the more exactly will their intention be fulfilled.

A new Aralantis for 1780. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Atalantis for 1780. 3 *s.* *Fielding.*

Sacra concerto. Containing an introduction to the grounds of muſic; alſo fifty pſalm and anthem tunes. By Benjamin Weſt. 3 *s.* *Davis.*

The nature, properties, and laws of motion of fire, diſcovered and demonſtrated. By Wm. Hillary, M. D. 2 *s.* *Davis.*

The life of Gen. James Wolfe. By J. P A. M. 1 *s.* *Kearſly.*

A plan for eſtabliſhing a general peace. By Mr Brecknock. 1 *s.* *Baldwin.*

The conduct of a late noble commander candidly conſidered. 1 *s.* *Baldwin.*

A letter to two great men on the proſpect of a peace, and on the neceſſary terms. 1 *s.* *Millar.*

Critical diſſertations on the Iliad of Homer. By R. Keddington, D. D. 3 *s.* *Hawkins.*

The family account-book. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* *Dodſley.*

Tranſlations from the originals of ſome letters from M. Duke de Belleiſle to M. de Contades; with extracts of M. de Contades' anſwers. 2 *s.* *E. Owen.* (1777).

Reaſons for a general peace. 6 *d.* *Kearſly.*

The number of ale-houſes ſhewn to be extremely pernicious to the public. 6 *d.* *Baldwin.*

Belliſca; or a treatiſe on the art of war. 3 *s.* *Cadell.*

The doctrine and practice of chriſtianity inconſiſtent with the happineſs of mankind. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* *Wheatley.*

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

Oroonoko, a tragedy. By T. Southern, with alterations. 1 *s.* *Bathurſt.*

It appears by the preface, that the alteration of this play was not undertaken to improve it as a tragedy, but only to reject the comic part, which was equally immoral and contemptible. Some addition to the tragic this alteration made neceſſary; but as it was intended, that ſo much of the tragic as was written by Mr. Southern ſhould ſtand upon its own merit, the additions are ſcenes entirely new; and as it was thought that the introduction of foreign events might raiſe a new intereſt, and, by dividing the diſtreſs, neceſſarily diminiſh its force, the additional ſcenes are ſuch as perfectly coincide with the original dramatic ſtory. Some inconſiſtencies, however, in the conduct of the piece are removed, and ſome exceptionable paſſages, even in the tragic ſcenes, are omitted, an account of which is alſo given in the preface. As the editor did not deſire to appropriate the praiſe due to Mr. Southern, he claims no merit but that of having given his tragic ſcenes as far as they were calculated to inſpire virtuous and generous principles, their full force, by removing the parts by which theſe principles were counteracted. If he is cenſured by any for not having done more, he has no great reaſon to be diſpleaſed; for as this cenſure implies that more was in his power, it certainly pays a compliment to his genius that abundantly attones for the imputation on his judgment.

An alteration of ditto, with the addition of ſeveral hundred lines and two new characters, is intended for one of the theatres. *Corbet.*

The muſical companion. A collection of ſongs. *Pottinger.*

Verſes on the Princeſs of Wales's birth-day. By J. Lockman. 6 *d.* *Dodſley.*

Phil and Harriet; a true tale. 6 *d.*

The ſubſcription ſoldier. A poem. 6 *d.* *Roſs.*

Love-feaſts; or the different methods of courtſhip. 3 *s.* *Fleming.*

The auction; a novel. 6 *s.* *Lowndes.*

The feaſt of laughter. Being an entire new collection of wit and humour. 1 *s.* *Seymour.*

EDINBURGH.

An exact account of 343 different diſeaſes of the eye and its coverings are expoſed. The author the Chevalier John Taylor, Ophthalmiater, Pontifical, Imperial, and Royal. 4 *s.* 6 *d.* *Fleming.*

The trial of Religious truth by its moral influence. A ſynod ſermon, Oct. 9. 1755. By J. Witherſpoon, A. M. Miniſter of Paiſley.

The Edinburgh almanack for 1760. *Wye.*

The univerſal Scots ditto. *Chapman.*

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

SUPPLEMENT, 1759.

A SUMMARY of POLITICAL affairs in the year 1759.

TO record events that fall within the compass of our own knowledge, is a task equally pleasing and important. To deliver them in such a manner, as to render them both agreeable and interesting to the reader, is the province of an historian. To collect the detached accounts of the astonishing transactions of 1759, and subject them to the review of the public, in a regular series, is our present business. It is not our purpose to dwell upon trifles, or enlarge upon particulars that afford neither entertainment nor information. A brief survey of the capital articles which have distinguished this memorable year, is sufficient for the limits of our collection. To revive these in the memory of our readers, purged from these misrepresentations that accompany the first accounts of remarkable events, is the intent of this Summary. To begin then with PERSIA.

That distracted empire still continues to be the theatre of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed; nor is there any appearance of a period being put to these intestine commotions, which have rendered half the country almost desolate. The two latest competitors we have heard of for that throne, are, Schach Ali-Chan-Send, and Mahumed Chassan-Chan. The former having conquered all the Mizandron, obliged the latter to fly to Asterbat. As soon as he arrived at that city, he caused all the partizans of Chassan Chan-Lenck, the old governor, and his near relation, to be strangled; nor did he spare Mahumed Veli-Chan, his own uncle, whose wife's womb, then big with child, he caused most cruelly rip open. After perpetrating these cruelties, and leaving Schach Ismael, with his own family, at Asterbat, he assembled an army of the populace, and, putting himself at their head, marched about the beginning of the year, directly to Eschref, to attack Schach Ali-Chan. He met him near Kulhar, where a most bloody battle was fought, which lasted several hours, during the greatest part of which Ali-Chan's overthrow seemed certain; but at last fortune declared in his favour, and he totally routed his enemy, whom Mahumed Ali-Aga, brother of the old governor, killed in the pursuit with his own hand; and thus revenged the blood of his countrymen. Ali-Aga would not defile his sword with the blood of the tyrant, but cut off his head with a poniard, and carried it in triumph to Schach Ali-Chan. The Schach immediately repaired to Asterbat, where he made his entry without opposition, and received Schach Ismael with all the marks of honour due to his rank.

To complete the ruin of that unhappy country, the plague broke out there, and, it is said, raged with such violence, that upwards of 90,000 persons were carried off in less than two months in the single province of Ghilan.

WHILST the Christian powers have been tearing one another to pieces, the Ottoman empire still presents us with the blessings

blessings of tranquility. The seeds of peace sown by the late Sultan, are now reaped by his successor, who, it is said, employs his time chiefly in rectifying abuses, and enforcing the execution of the laws. He has been particularly attentive to the suppression of luxury, both with regard to wine and cloaths. He appears to be extremely jealous of the Franks and Christians residing in his dominions. We were lately told that he had enjoined the Cadi, or judge of Galatha, to take an exact list of the names, qualities and faculties of such of either profession as inhabited the said suburb, or any of the villages, down to the Black Sea; and also of such as have contracted marriages with females, born subjects of the Sublime port. The motives of this injunction are not yet known. About the end of 1758, a fire broke out in Constantinople, which lasted eighteen hours, and consumed near 1,000 houses. The damage done by it, besides the loss of lives, was computed to 4,000,000 of piastres. The Sultan has discharged his principal ministers from taking presents, certifying that such as are convicted of it shall suffer death. He deposed the Mufti, or Primate of the Mahometan religion, and placed Chelibi-Saide-Effendi, Kadeliskar of Romelia, in his room. He married his daughter, the young Sultaness, to Hamza Pasha, governor of the Morea, whose age was to hers as 40 to one. This was a political marriage.

About the spring some disturbances happened in Egypt, whither an officer was sent to quell them. At the same time commotions arose to a great height in Albania, whither an army was sent to reduce the malecontents. Some of them are arrogant, bold and mutinous; others mild, weak and timid: The former having revolted against the Porte, wanted to compell the latter to join in the rebellion.

During the summer the plague broke out at Constantinople, and raged with great violence thro many places of the Levant, particularly at Smyrna, where it proved extremely fatal.

We now pass to the affairs of Russia, whose army made a more brilliant figure last campaign, than that of any in the confederacy. The Czarina, instigated by personal pique and resentment, hath invariably persisted, notwithstanding all endeavours to soften her, in her resolutions to humble the K. of Prussia. To this end she raised Count Woronzoff to the post of High Chancellor, in room of Count Bestuchef, knowing him to be a sworn enemy to that Prince. About the middle of April the affair of the latter, who had been accused of a dangerous conspiracy, was determined, when the commissioners appointed to inquire into his conduct, found him guilty of the following crimes, in substance; 1. That, from a desire of exorbitant power, he intermeddled with many things that did not belong to his department. 2. That he neglected to execute the Empress's orders, however precise, when they did not coincide with his ambitious views; and if he believe to obey them, he employed every underhand method to defeat the intention. 3. That, contrary to his oath, and the duty of his office, when he discovered any design against the Empress, or Empire, he did not reveal it. 4. That he pretended, that the orders given to him superseded those of the Empress. And, 5. That, to make himself necessary, he endeavoured to set the Empress at variance with the grand Prince and Princess, and to alienate their affections from her Majesty; and persisted to the last in this attempt. The commissioners adjudged him to suffer death, and all his effects to be confiscated; but the Empress mitigated his sentence, and contented herself with confining him to one of his country-houses, permitting him to enjoy all his estates, &c. Accordingly he left Peterburg the 18th April at night. The trial of his accomplices was likewise terminated, and their sentences very favourable. Maj. Gen. Weinmarn was sent to Siberia, where he was to have the command of the forces in that region. M. Abaduroff was made Chancellor of the State, and member of the regency of Otenburg. Bernard, the jeweler, was banished to Casan, with a pension of 300 rubles. And M. Gruber, Bestuchef's secretary,

ſecretary, was made a notary-public of Aſtracan.

The ſeaſon now approaching for taking the field, the Czarina cauſed reinforce her army, who had taken up their winter-quarters on the eaſt-banks of the Viſtula, and the territories of Pruſſia, with a large body of her beſt troops, to the number of 30,000 men. Gen. Fermor, who had repaired to Peterſburg during the winter, declined to reſume the command of that army. Accordingly the Empreſs appointed Gen. Count de Soltikoff to ſucceed him, and Gen. Fermor to ſerve in the army under his direction. In January, a body of Ruſſian light troops, compoſed of huſſars and calmucks, made an excurſion towards the frontiers of Brandenburg Pomerania, in order to plunder the towns and villages: but they were ſurprized in this attempt by a body of Pruſſian huſſars, who killed a great number of them, and obliged the reſt to make a precipitate retreat towards Poland. In order to check their future deſigns, 7 or 800 Pruſſian huſſars, followed by three regiments of foot, and one of dragoons, were poſted on the frontiers. About the beginning of February, a large body of Ruſſians, under Gen. Panin, advanced to the neighbourhood of Dantzick, which was ſoon followed by another, bringing with them a train of battering cannon. This alarmed the Dantzickers more than ever; eſpecially as the Ruſſian reſident there, had notified to the magiſtrates, at the ſame time, that his ſovereign complained of their breaking the neutrality they had profeſſed, and threatened to take revenge for their backwardneſs to ſupply her army with proviſions. They immediately reinforced all their poſts, ordered 600 troops to patrol round their out-works, and cauſed train their citizens to arms, under the direction of 32 Pruſſian officers, who had been long in their ſervice. Thus they perſiſted in their reſolutions to defend their city and liberties to the laſt, and the Ruſſians thought proper to withdraw.

During the winter, the Ruſſians had amaſſed large magazines on the frontiers of Poland. To deſtroy theſe, was an enterprize equally dangerous and important. This, however, his Pruſſian Majeſty projected; and accordingly he publiſhed a manifeſto at Breſlau, dated March 2. addreſſed to the republic of Poland, wherein he declared that the preſent circumſtances of things obliged him to ſend a body of troops into their country; that he had an equal title to a paſſage thro' their dominions with the Ruſſians; and that he had no intention to commence hoſtilities againſt his Poliſh Majeſty, or the ſubjects of the republic, ſome individuals only excepted, who might poſſibly feel the weight of his indignation for having openly ſided with his enemies. This manifeſto was immediately backed by the march of 46 ſquadrons and 26 battalions of Pruſſians from Grand Glogau, commanded by Gen. Woperſnow, who entered Poland by Liſſa. The firſt perſon who felt their reſentment was Pr. Sulkowſki, a Poliſh grandee, whom they ſurprized at his caſtle of Reuſſen, and ſent, with his guard of 230 men, priſoners to Glogau. They likewiſe carried off 25 piece of cannon, which he uſed to fire in token of rejoicing, when the K. of Pruſſia ſuffered the leaſt diſadvantage. They loaded 300 waggons with the proviſions and forage, which that Prince had amaſſed for the ſervice of the Ruſſians. From thence they purſued their route, by forced marches, to Poſen, where they ſeized a large Ruſſian magazine guarded by 2000 coſſacks, many of whom they made priſoners. They then proceeded to Gueſna and Meſeritz, where they deſtroyed, or carried off, other two magazines. At the ſame time Col. Platen advanced along the Wartha, and deſtroyed a magazine at Friedland, conſiſting of 46,000 buſhels of grain. The whole of theſe magazines were computed at an immenſe value, and ſaid to amount to 248,000 buſhels of our meaſure. Gen. Woperſnow having executed his orders with the greateſt ſecreſy and ſpeed, cauſed his troops obſerve the ſtricteſt diſcipline, and pay for every thing they got, returned, by the way he went, to Liſſa on the borders of Sileſia. About the ſame time a detachment was ſent from Gen. Fouquet's corps towards Cracow. Near this city Maj. Panwitz of the Pruſ-

sian hussars, intercepted Capt. Verdon, one of Gen. Fermor's aids-de-camp, on his return from Vienna to Petersburg, with the plan of operations concerted between the two courts. The whole of his papers fell into their hands, and he himself was sent to Breslau, tho' he offered 100,000 rubles for his ransom. — Such were the preliminary operations of the campaign on this side.

Let us now take a survey of the preparations of the two grand potentates who are chiefly interested in the quarrel, and whose schemes of ambition have so long disturbed the repose of Europe, and filled it with horror, havock, and confusion. The personal animosity that has subsisted so long between the Empress-Queen and his Prussian Majesty, seems to have descended even to their respective armies. No longer animated with that generous thirst for glory, which is the true characteristic of a soldier, they appear to be inspired with resentment, and to contend wreaking their vengeance, not only on one another, but upon the innocent inhabitants of those unhappy countries who have the misfortune to be situated within the verge of the war. Intolerable contributions, dreadful conflagrations, murders and massacres, have been the lot of many whose residence rendered them obnoxious to either party: Even the contending powers seem zealous to destroy those very provinces they desire to conquer, as if they could expect to reap profit or honour by extending their dominion over a desart. These things are a reproach to humanity; nor will the sacred name of Prince, sanctify the deed which entails misery on his fellow-creatures. Such have been the calamities which have peculiarly distinguished the course of this war, and the reflection is not available to a generous breast. — But to proceed to the operations of the armies.

The King of Prussia arrived at Breslau from Dresden, Dec. 14. 1758. Here he applied himself so closely to business, that he seldom appeared in public, or out of the castle, above once or twice a fortnight. He was wholly employed in regulating the affairs of his army, in repairing the breaches made in it by the severe service of the former campaign, in collecting magazines, and military implements of every kind, and in making vigorous preparations for the ensuing campaign. We were then told that recruits were devied very successfully in Silesia; and that numbers of them arrived almost daily at Breslau, in order to be taught their exercise; and from thence they were sent to be incorporated in the regiments in Saxony, in exchange for those brought from that electorate. — About the end of January, the King set out for Sagan, where he had an interview with his brother Pr. Henry, in order to settle the operations of the approaching campaign. This done he returned to Breslau, on the 5th Feb. as did Pr. Henry to Dresden on the 6th.

On the other hand M. Daun repaired to Vienna, where he was very graciously received by his sovereign, and carressed by the whole court for his faithful services. During his stay there, he was employed in concerting measures for taking the field early and with a numerous army. His troops, indeed, had suffered very inconsiderably during the former campaign, as they had not been engaged in any conflict of importance but the attack at Hochkirchen. Fresh reinforcements, however, were sent to the army, and, it is said, the Marshal was intrusted with discretionary powers. Large magazines were formed at Kolin and Konigsgratz, in case he should be obliged to draw his troops to that quarter. Great quantities of stores and provisions were also sent to Olmutz, the fortifications of which were augmented, so that it was looked upon as impregnable.

The K. of Prussia set out from Breslau on the 23d March, at the head of a large body of his army; and after causing occupy the passes of the mountains, and throwing strong garrisons into the posts adjoining to Lusatia, he arrived on the 12th of April in the neighbourhood of Landshut, where he fixed his head-quarters. At the same time Gen. Fouquet was detached with a separate corps towards Troppau in Upper-Silesia. The army under the immediate command of the

the King, was ſaid to amount to 60,000 men; that under Gen. Fouquet to 40,000. The campaign was opened on the frontiers of Lower Sileſia by Lieut. Gen. Beck, who, with a large body of Auſtrians, ſurprized the poſt of Grieffenberg, and made Col. During ſhaven, with 16 officers, and his whole detachment conſiſting of 700 grenadiers, beſides ſeveral huſſars, priſoners of war. He likewiſe drove the Pruſſians from the banks of the Queis, killed and wounded many of them, and took all their baggage; and all this with the loſs only of 15 Auſtrians killed and 18 wounded.

On the 29th of March, M. Daun arrived at the army, then aſſembled at Muncheigratz. On the 8th he tranſferred his head-quarters to Gitſchin, and, in order to make his real deſigns, he marched and countermarched for ſome time between Brawna and Trautenau. The King, however, was not deceived by theſe motions, but continued to fortify his camp at Landſhut, the only paſſage into Lower Sileſia from that quarter, which he ſoon rendered impregnable. In the mean time, Gen. Fouquet penetrated to Troppau and Jagendorff, of which he made himſelf maſter, demoliſhed the fortifications, and took a conſiderable number of priſoners. To oppoſe his progreſs, Gen. de Ville had been detached with a large body of troops, who took the route of Moravia, and poſted himſelf ſo as to cover the magazine at Hoff. Here he was joined by ſeveral other regiments. Gen. Fouquet had made two forced marches in order to deſtroy this magazine. On his arrival on the Morave, he made diſpoſitions for paſſing the river, notwithſtanding a great fall of ſnow; but finding the Auſtrian General prepared to receive him on the eminences of the oppoſite ſide, he returned to Neuſtadt, and from thence repaired to his former ſtation at Leobſchutz, to cover Neiſs and the country adjacent. On the 29th April, the King arrived at Neiſs, and next day joined Gen. Fouquet with a reinforcement. On the firſt of May they advanced to attack Gen. de Ville, who was poſted on the heights behind Neuſtadt; but the enemy having intelligence of their deſign, had decamped at two o'clock in the morning, ſo that the expedition ended in an affair of the rear-guard; and the King returned to Landſhut. A few days after, Maj. Gen. Wetzel attacked a body of huſſars and croats poſted on the hills beyond Neuſtadt, of whom he cut many to pieces, made a number of priſoners, and returned with the loſs of only three men killed, and ſix wounded. The only occurence worth notice that happened about this time, was between the royal and Auſtrian army. On the 21ſt May about 6000 Auſtrians under the Generals Laudon and Guiſruck, attacked the little town of Lieban, where the Pruſſians had an advanced poſt, having ſent parties thro' the woods for that purpoſe. The Pruſſians retired towards the camp, and the enemy took poſſeſſion of the town. On the firſt notice of this, the King ordered the troops to march, and went in perſon to the place of the attack; upon which the Auſtrians, obſerving the good countenance of the troops, thought proper to retire, after a ſlight ſkirmiſh, and were purſued as far as Koniginhayn; but night approaching, and there being a dangerous defile to paſs, it was thought proper to ſtop the purſuit. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuffered conſiderably from the Pruſſian artillery. — Here we muſt leave the royal army and take a view of another quarter.

Pr. Henry, who had taken up his winter-quarters at Dreſden, where he commanded an army of near 50,000 men, prepared to make a powerful diverſion on that ſide. His firſt enterpriſe was a very important one, in which he ſucceeded. Finding that the bulk of the Auſtrian troops, which wintered on the borders of Saxony, were withdrawn towards the frontiers of Sileſia, he formed a deſign of driving thoſe that remained in the heart of Bohemia, beyond the Eger, and of ſeizing the magazines which they had upon the Elbe. Accordingly the Pruſſians entered Bohemia on the 15th of April, in two columns; the firſt led by Pr. Henry and the other by General Hulſen. The former marched by Reichenwalde, and the other by Paſſberg, and

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Commotau. Pr. Henry's van-guard found the eminence behind Peterswalde fortified by a redoubt, before which were a great number of felled trees, and defended by 600 croats and some Hungarian infantry. This pass was forced, and a major with about 30 men were made prisoners, and 15 of the enemy killed. Whilst the Prussians were clearing the passage, the remainder retired and alarmed their quarters. The van-guard divided into two bodies, one of which marched to Aussig and the other to Toplitz; but the enemy fled on all sides with precipitation. The magazine at Aussig was destroyed, and all the boats on the Elbe burnt. All the meal and forage at Leobotschutz and Leitmeritz was seized, and the bridge lately built there by the Austrians burnt. Gen. Hulsen, on his part, forced the pass of Pirnberg, having caused attack the enemy both in front and rear, whom he drove out of all their intrenchments. Gen. Renaxl, with 51 officers and 2000 men, were made prisoners. Three pair of colours, two standards, and three pieces of cannon were taken. After this, Pr. Henry marched with his division to Buchn; but unluckily, in destroying the magazine at that place, the wind drove the flames into the town, which entirely reduced it to ashes, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Prussians to extinguish the fire. In this expedition Pr. Henry destroyed twelve Austrian magazines, which amounted to an immense quantity of meal, bread, oats and hay, and were computed at 435,600 rix-dollars. Having thus effectuated his purpose, he returned to the neighbourhood of Dresden.

About the beginning of February, the troops of the Circles, supported by a body of Austrians, formed a design to penetrate through Hesse into the electorate of Hanover. In this enterprize, they were to be assisted by the French troops, then quartered in the County of Hanau. Accordingly they marched thro' Thuringia to Erfurth, and advanced to Smalkalden, Friedwalde, Lindeck, and Hirschfield in Hesse, of all which they took possession. On intelligence of this Ferdinand sent a large detachment to reinforce the Pr. of Isemburg, in order to repel the invaders. About the same time, Gen. Knobloch advanced from Saxony at the Head of a large body of Prussians. On the 28th, he surprized Erfurth, of which he took possession, after compelling the garrison of the Petersberg to agree to a neutrality. There were, besides, 4 battalions of Imperialists in the town, whom he allowed 24 hours to retire, on condition that if they were afterwards overtaken, they should be liable to be prisoners of war. Here he levied heavy contributions, and then pushed forward to Eysnach and Fulda; at the former he took a number of prisoners, and at the latter he exacted 160,000 crowns from the Abbey, of which 10,000 were paid. Having carried off hostages for the remainder, he returned to Saxony. On the other hand, Gen. d' Urff having advanced with a detachment, towards the combined troops of Austria and the empire, they retired precipitately, abandoning part of their baggage, and leaving several prisoners in the hands of the allies. Soon after the D. de Broglio marched a considerable body of light troops, with a train of artillery, towards Fulda; but the allies thought proper to retire. The Imperialists, however, finding themselves supported by the French, returned in greater numbers, and regained the ground they had lost. They surrounded Hirschfield, and had taken 300 Hanoverian prisoners, had they not, on the first alarm, fled through paths only known to themselves. Twenty of them, however, were killed, and 30 men with 25 horse taken. The enemy pillaged many of the houses, and imposed 24,000 florins on the lordship of Hirschfield.

Such were the situation of things, when Pr. Ferdinand of Brunswick began to move out of his quarters. On the 22d of March he set out from Munster, and under pretence of visiting the different posts, he assembled his army as he went along. He had formed a design to disperse the army of the circles, or prevent their junction with the French under the D. de Broglio. With this view he marched

marched with such rapidity, through roads which troops had never passed before, that he came unexpectedly on the flanks of the Imperialists, and drove them with precipitation to the mountains. On this occasion, a battalion of Wurtemburgers, being abandoned by their cavalry, fell a sacrifice to the hussars, who took 130 of them, and cut the rest to pieces. The hereditary Prince advanced to Memmingen, where he took a considerable magazine, and made two battalions of the elector of Cologn's troops prisoners of war. The same day, he arrived at Wasungen, where he took the battalion of Nagel. Soon after he routed a body of Austrian grenadiers, and the regiment of Hildburghausen, under M. d'Arberg, who were hastening to the relief of Wasungen, and drove them beyond Sala and Schleusingen. About the same time, the Pr. of Holstein dislodged the French from Freyensteinau, and took 56 men and two officers. A few days after he surrounded the Castle of Ulrickstein, and made 165 men prisoners, after a gallant resistance. The country being thus cleared on all sides, Pr. Ferdinand meditated an attack on the D. de Broglio, and for that purpose called in all his outposts. The Prince saw the danger of the enterprize, but was anxious to get rid of so troublesome a neighbour. He knew, that, if he could dislodge him, he should be able to free the country of Hesse from the incursions of an enemy that had rioted on it the summer before, and had been a dead weight on his measures during the whole campaign.

This would have been a noble prelude to his operations. But the D. de Broglio having caught the alarm, assembled his troops with all expedition, and seized a most advantageous post near the village of Bergen, situated between Francfort and Hanau. This he fortified in the strongest manner, and resolved to wait for his adversary. On the 12th April, the Prince arrived with his army at Windeken, consisting of about 30,000 men. Next day he marched to Bergen, and, at nine in the morning, his troops arrived in presence of the enemy. The grenadiers of the van-guard immediately began the attack on the village with great intrepidity; from whence they received a very brisk fire; and though they were supported by a large reinforcement under the Pr. of Hemburg, they were not able to dislodge the enemy, but retreated in some disorder. They however rallied again, upon being supported by the Hessian horse, and returned twice to the charge, but were as oft repulsed. The Prince finding it impracticable to drive the enemy from the village, withdrew his army under cover of a brisk cannonade, and returned to Windeken. The loss of the allies on this occasion was computed at 2337 men, killed and wounded; but that of the French was considerably greater. The Pr. of Hemburg was among the slain; the enemy likewise lost several officers of distinction. The allies had six pieces of cannon taken from them, which were left behind in the village; and they took from the enemy the like number, tho' mostly of an inferior bore. On the 15th, the allied army marched for Ziegenhayn, where it arrived on the 24th. The French never stirred from their intrenchments to molest it in its retreat; only M. de Blaisel's light troops made an unsuccessful attack on their rear-guard. Pr. Ferdinand remained quiet at Ziegenhayn till the 18th May, when he returned with the bulk of his army to Lipstadt, leaving Gen. Imhoff with the remainder to cover the frontiers of Hesse.

During these transactions, Pr. Henry, having allowed his troops a few days to refresh themselves in the neighbourhood of Dresden, meditated a new enterprize in concert with Pr. Ferdinand of Brunswick. Accordingly the Prince having assembled his army in the mountains of Saxony, marched with one column thro' the Voigtland to Hoff, where he arrived on the 7th May. Next day he attacked Gen. Macguire, who was posted near Asch with eight battalions of Austrians and some cavalry, and forced him, after a stout resistance, to retire to Kuss. In this conflict the Austrians lost about 2000 men. The Pr. of Salm was taken prisoner, and three other officers were either killed or taken. In the mean time the re-

remainder of the combined army of Auſtria and the empire retreated by Culmbach, and ordered their baggage towards Bamberg. Pr. Henry continued to advance, and arrived on the 10th in the neighbourhood of Bareith. In the afternoon of that day Gen. Platen attacked Gen. Riedeſel, and made two regiments of dragoons priſoners of war. Whilſt Pr. Henry marched directly into Franconia, Gen. Knobloch, with another corps of Pruſſians, filed off towards the right, and paſſed the Sala at Saalbourg. On the 8th he attacked Gen. Reid at Nordlaben, and forced him to retire to Steinweiſen. There he ſuſtained a ſecond attack, and retired to Waldenfeld. This column afterwards turned off to Cronach, which they ſummoned to ſurrender, as well as the caſtle of Roſenberg. About the ſame time a corps of 10 or 12,000 Hanoverians under Gen. d'Urff penetrated by Tann into the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg. In their route they attacked Col. Weczey with 2000 pandours, cut many of them to pieces, took 300 priſoners, and drove 400 of them into a wood, which they ſurrounded. Upon this intelligence, the Duke de Deux-Ponts, who commanded the army of the empire, being apprehenſive of being ſurrounded or put between two fires, retired from Culmbach to Bamberg, and from thence to Hochſtedt. Here he continued only a few days; for, upon advice that Pr. Henry had arrived at Bamberg, and was advancing by haſty ſteps, he retired with precipitation, and took ſhelter under the walls of Nuremberg. Now was the time to diſperſe the army of execution, or oblige it to retire to the Danube; which muſt have been the caſe, had Pr. Henry been ſuffered to purſue his operations: but an immediate call on the ſide of Saxony determined him to return before he could complete his conqueſts. The enemy taking advantage of the Prince's abſence, had formed a deſign to ruin that electorate, which was almoſt deſtitute of troops. Gen. Gemmingen, with a body of 16 or 18,000 men was in full march from Bohemia towards Dreſden, whilſt another corps of 7 or 8000 under Gen. Wehla advanced from Zittau to Spremberg in Lower-Luſatia, in order to invade the New Marche of Brandenburg. On the firſt alarm, Count Schmettau, governor of Dreſden, took every meaſure for the defence of that capital, till Pr. Henry's return; on the other hand, Gen. Seidlitz ſet off with the greateſt ſecrecy from Landſhut, with ſome battalions of foot and a large body of cavalry, in order to ſurprize, or intercept Gen. Wehla; but upon notice of his approach, the Auſtrians retired to Bautzen. On intelligence of Gen. Gemmingen's motions, Pr. Henry ſet out from Franconia on his return to Saxony. Nor was his expedition fruitleſs; for he burnt, deſtroyed, or carried off almoſt every magazine formed for the combined army, took a great number of cannon and priſoners, raiſed contributions to the amount of a million of dollars, and cauſed ſo prodigious a deſertion among the enemy, that he could ſcarce have reaped greater advantages from a complete victory, or his adverſary ſuffered more by a total defeat. On the 26th he arrived at Hoff, where the van-guard of the Imperialiſts under Count Pally attacked his rear on the 29th, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The Auſtrian General loſt many priſoners, and among the reſt Gen. Kleefeld; as alſo a great part of his baggage, and ſeveral pieces of cannon. On the Prince's arrival in Saxony, he detached from his army 10 or 12,000 men under Gen. Hulſen to reinforce Count Dohna, then employed againſt the Ruſſians, and put the remainder into quarters of cantonment, to refreſh themſelves after the fatigues they had undergone in Franconia. He was not, however, long inactive, but meditated a new irruption into Bohemia. About the middle of June Gen. Finck entered that kingdom by Dippoldiwalde, at the head of 10,000 men, and Pr. Henry by Paſberg with a larger body. To defeat this enterprize, 17 Auſtrian regiments were ordered to ſeparate from the army of the empire, and march directly for Bohemia. Nevertheleſs Gen. Finck deſtroyed the Auſtrian magazine at Toplitz, and a corps of Pruſſians forced the poſt of Sebaſtianſberg, and obliged

bliged a battalion of Croats to retire with the loss of 600 men. Gen. Kleist drove Gen. Brentano from Annaberg; and Gen. Wunsch routed a body of croats and hussars, and took several prisoners. But upon advice, that the body of Austrians who had acted in concert with the army of the empire, were to remain in the circle of Fulda, Pr. Henry returned to Chemnitz.

Let us now return to the Russians, whose march, the flow, was marked with devastation wherever they passed. About the end of June, Count Soltikoff arrived at the army, then assembled at Posen. A large detachment had advanced towards Glogau, in order to harrass that district, and levy contributions; but Gen. Woperinow, who was posted there with a considerable body of Prussians, checked their progress, and obliged them to return to their camp. On the other side Count Dohna, who had assembled his army near Stargard in Pomerania, prepared to enter Poland and oppose them. Previous to this, he published a manifesto, requiring the nobility, gentry, and magistracy of the republic, in their respective districts between Prussia and Posen, to furnish all necessary provisions, corn and forage, for an army of 40,000 men, with an assurance of payment in ready money: certifying, that if this demand was not complied with, he must use the same means for subsisting his troops as the enemy had done. This however had the desired effect, and provisions were brought into his camp chearfully. Accordingly Count Dohna passed the Wartha, and on the 2d July arrived at Obernick, within a few miles of the enemy. Upon his approach, the Russians called in all their detachments, and intrenched themselves to the teeth in their camp below Posen. In order to bring them to an action, or oblige them to change their position, he resolved upon cutting off their convoys, and destroying their magazines between Posen and the Vistula. This Col. Count Hordt, with a handful of troops, did so effectually, that in the space of a week he destroyed 60 meal and gram to the amount of 62,252 bushels. Soon after this the Russians began to move, and directed their march towards Silesia. On intelligence of this, Count Dohna having received a reinforcement from Saxony, put his army in motion, and passed the river Obernick with a design to attack them. On the 19th July he joined Gen. Woperinow, who led the vanguard. The enemy pushed forward to seize the hills of Wieczina; but on the 11th the Prussians took possession of those hills in sight of them. A cannonade ensued on both sides, which did little damage, the Russians having posted themselves behind morasses and defiles which secured them from an attack. On the 12th, movements were made by both armies to gain the advantage of each other, which terminated in a fruitless cannonade for twelve hours. On the 13th, the Russians were posted between Pinne and Conin; but the fire of the Prussian artillery drove them into the woods. Here the Prussians falling short of subsistence were obliged to return to Meseritz, in order to be near their magazine, where they arrived on the 16th.

Count Dohna being permitted to resign the command of the army, and return to Berlin for the recovery of his health, was succeeded by Gen. Wedel. Some advices imported, that the King, who is a severe disciplinarian, imputing the progress of the Russians to his misconduct, had desired him to quit the army. But this as it will, Gen. Wedel arrived at the camp at Zullichau on the 22d. In his march thither, Maj. Podewils defeated a detachment of the enemy, when plundering the village of Radowitz, killed 80, took 69 prisoners, and 80 horses. The Russians were then encamped at Landsmeil; but on the 23d it appeared from their motions, that they intended to join their camp and draw nearer to the Oder. Gen. Wedel prepared to oppose their passing that river, and marched his army in two columns, the one towards Kay, and the other towards Moze. The vanguard, consisting of cavalry, fell in with the enemy's light troops in the fields of Kay, which they repulsed with great loss. Gen. Schultemmer harrassed their rear, and often attacked them with great impetuosity and success; and Gen. Manteuf-

fel, at the head of ſix battalions, poſſeſſed himſelf of ſeveral of their batteries; but not being timeouſly ſupported by the other troops ordered to his aſſiſtance, he was obliged to abandon the advantages he had gained. Gen. Wedel thought proper to retreat, and encamp within cannon ſhot of the enemy. Next day he paſſed the Oder, and poſted himſelf between Gruneberg and Croſſen. In this action the loſs of the Pruſſians was very conſiderable, which was induſtriouſly exaggerated by the enemy. Gen. Woperſnow was among the ſlain, and Gen. Manteuffel among the wounded. The Ruſſians gave out that the battle was deciſive on their ſide, and that on the 24th they fell on the broken remains of the Pruſſians and totally routed them: that five regiments were driven into the Oder, where the greateſt part of them were drowned, and that 15,000 Pruſſians were ſlain; that they took 500 waggons loaded with bread, 21 pieces of cannon, 6 pair of colours and three ſtandards. The Pruſſians acknowledged 4,700 killed, priſoners or deſerters, beſides 3000 wounded, which they carried off themſelves: The Ruſſians confeſſed 1600 killed, and 3000 wounded, among the former Gen. Demickow. The conſequences, however, demonſtrate that they had manifeſtly the advantage, as they marched unmoleſted to Francfort on the Oder, of which they took poſſeſſion on the 29th, and made the garriſon, conſiſting of 500 men, priſoners of war. Here we ſhall leave them, and return to the royal and Auſtrian armies.

We left the K. of Pruſſia ſtrongly intrenched in an impregnable camp at Landſhut, whilſt M. Daun guarded the paſſes leading to Bohemia, at the ſame time that he watched every opportunity to employ them in his intended invaſion of Lower Sileſia. In this ſituation the Marſhal continued, till notice arrived that the Ruſſians were incamped at Poſen. He then determined to co-operate with them, and attempt to enter Sileſia by another quarter. Accordingly he decamped from Schmitz with the main body of his army on the 28th June, leaving a body of obſervation at Jaromitz, under Gen. de Harich, and a ſeparate corps in Upper Sileſia under Gen. de Ville. On intelligence of the march of the Auſtrians, the King likewiſe moved off from Landſhut with the bulk of his army, leaving Gen. Fouquet with about 14,000 men to guard that important poſt. On the 7th July he encamped between Lahne and Babersdorff. That day, Gen Seydlitz, who led the vanguard, encountered Gen. Laudon, who attempted to open a paſſage into Sileſia by Greiffenberg, and obliged him to retire with the loſs of 300 men. On the 10th his Pruſſian Majeſty choſe an advantageous camp on the heights behind the Queiſs, his left wing at Liebenthal and his right extending to Lowenburg. At the ſame time M. Daun fixed his head-quarters at Gorlitzbayn, his army occupying the oppoite heights on the left of the Queiſs, with its right at Mark-Liſſa and its left at Lauban. In this poſition both armies continued for ſome time, neither of them adventuring to attack each other. In the mean time M. Daun, that he might make a ſhew of ſeconding the operations of the Ruſſians, detached the Generals Haddick and Laudon with a large body of troops, chiefly cavalry, to join Gen. Soltikoff's army. This detachment marched in two ſeparate diviſions. The King having early intelligence of their march, ordered the bulk of the troops under Pr. Henry to advance, and, having appointed his brother to the command of the army oppoſed to that of M. Daun, he put himſelf at the head of this reinforcement, and marched on the 1ſt Auguſt from Chriſtianſtadt to Somerfeldt, from whence Gen. Haddick retired at his approach. The Pruſſians, however, came up with his rear-guard, of which they made 1200 priſoners, among whom were 36 officers; they likewiſe took from them four pieces of cannon, 10 pair of colours, 300 waggons laden with meal, moſt of their bakery, a vaſt quantity of gun-powder, and a conſiderable booty of money. On the 3d the King arrived at Bellow, after a moſt fatiguing march of ſix days and nights, without intermiſſion. During the march, ſeveral other ſkirmiſhes happened, by which the priſoners of Haddick's

dick's corps were augmented to 2000. His Majeſty arrived at Muhlroſe on the 4th, and that day effected his junction with Gen. Wedel, who was poſted at Croſſen. He could not however prevent Gen. Laudon from joining the enemy with 12,000 (ſome accounts ſay 20,000) Auſtrians, chiefly cavalry. In the mean time he recalled Gen. Finck, whom he had detached, in his route, towards Saxony, with 9000 men, to cover that electorate. During this time the enemy employed themſelves in fortifying their advantageous camp near Francfort, which they rendered almoſt inacceſſible by intrenchments, redoubts, and a prodigious number of cannon. On the contrary the King could not defer coming to a deciſion. On the one hand Saxony was invaded by the army of the empire, on the other his capital was threatened by Gen. Haddick. Therefore, after halting a few days in the camp at Wulkow, the army paſſed the Oder near Reitwin in the night betwixt the 10th and 11th, without oppoſition or loſs. On the 12th the moſt bloody battle fought during this war, enſued, of which the following is the ſubſtance of the moſt genuine account hitherto received.

About two o'clock in the morning, the Pruſſian army formed in a wood near Reppin, and immediately advanced towards the enemy, keeping back the left wing. As ſoon as they arrived at the eminence oppoſite to the enemy's left, ſeveral batteries were erected, which played with good effect. Soon after, the van-guard advanced againſt that wing, and, after a ſlight reſiſtance, forced their retrenchments, in which were found 72 pieces of cannon. When they were maſters of this intrenchment, Gen. Finck joined the van-guard, and, along with the right wing, advanced to attack the redoubts raiſed by the enemy near the village of Cunnerſdorff. New batteries were erected on the hill, the effect of which was very conſiderable. The Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of the redoubts with little loſs, and ſome ſquadrons of horſe ſcoured the country to Cunnerſdorff. The enemy endeavoured to keep their ground; but were obliged to fall back to their laſt redoubt. The Pruſſian infantry paſſed thro' the village, and took poſſeſſion of ſeveral more redoubts and batteries; whilſt their cavalry fell very ſeaſonably on the Ruſſian foot, when retiring from the redoubts; but meeting with batteries, they were obliged to avoid them. Now it was that fortune forſook the King, and gave him a freſh ſpecimen of her inconſtancy. The enemy now ſeeing themſelves every where defeated, except on their left, aſſembled all their forces, with the remains of the right wing, to maintain another redoubt raiſed on a high eminence. The Pruſſian infantry attacked it with the greateſt bravery; but could not carry it, both on account of its advantageous poſition, and its numerous artillery. A ſecond attack having ſucceeded no better than the firſt, the cavalry endeavoured to force the enemy, and made ſeveral attacks with great impetuoſity, but were always repulſed, by a dreadful fire of cannon loaded with grape-ſhot. The enemy's cavalry, which had not acted hitherto, ſeized this opportunity, broke in at the Pruſſians, and forced them to fall back on the foot. This put them in the utmoſt diſorder. The King employed every expedient to redreſs matters, but without effect. Almoſt all the Generals were either killed or wounded; and the private men being over-powered by the heat of the day, and duration of the engagement, could not gain the aſcendant over troops conſtantly relieved by freſh ones, ſeconded by continued diſcharges of a prodigious artillery, moſt advantageouſly placed. The army, therefore, fell back by Cunnerſdorff, to the firſt hill furniſhed with intrenchments, where it endeavoured to maintain its ground. Scarce had it formed there, when the enemy advanced to diſpute the poſt. They were beat back at the firſt enſet, but the ſecond effort ſucceeded. The Pruſſians then began to retreat by the defile, and rallied on the eminences which Gen. Finck occupied before the battle. In the morning of the 13th, the army retired to Etſchet, and having paſſed the Oder at four in the afternoon, encamped at Reitwin, without being purſued by the enemy.

enemy. In this action, the Pruſſians loſt the bulk of their cannon, ſaid to amount to 120 pieces of different bores. By their own account, they had 7,485 killed and taken priſoners, including 123 officers; and their wounded amounted to 11,176; in all near 20,000 men. By the exaggerated accounts of the enemy, their loſs amounted to upwards of 30,000.

Thus ended the fatal battle of Cunnerſdorf, which, had Soltikoff known how to purſue his advantage, muſt at once have terminated the war, and completed the ruin of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſians muſt indeed have been very conſiderable, but their number, when joined by Laudon's corps, was near double that of the Pruſſians, who did not amount to 50,000 men. When the news arrived at Berlin that the King was worſted, the whole city was ſeized with the greateſt conſternation. The Queen and court immediately removed to Magdeburg, whither the archives and treaſury followed. Every one haſtened to ſave their moſt valuable effects, as if the enemy had been at the gates. In a ſhort time, however, their fears were diſſipated; for, after halting ſome days at Reitwin, the King led his army to Furſtenwalde, where he poſted himſelf in ſuch a manner, as to curb any attempts of the enemy either againſt himſelf or his capital. Here he waited for the arrival of the reinforcement of troops and artillery which he had ordered from different parts, and which were forwarded with all expedition. In this poſition we muſt leave him, and ſurvey the tranſactions in another quarter, where fortune proved more propitious to the common cauſe.

We left Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick at Lipſtadt, with the bulk of his army, which he cantoned in different poſts along the Lippe. After the battle of Bergen, the Duke de Broglio likewiſe returned to his barriers of cantonment; ſoon after which he traced out a camp at Saxenhauſen below Frankfort, which he rendered impregnable, and at the ſame time ſtrengthened the poſt of Bergen. About this time M. de Contades, who had lately returned from Paris, arrived at Frankfort, and after viſiting the different poſts, and concerting the future operations, ſet out for the army on the Lower-Rhine.

About the middle of May, the main body of the French army began to aſſemble, and ſoon after, put in motion, directing its march towards Gieſſen on the Lahne, where it was to be joined by the troops under the D. de Broglio. M. d'Armentieres was left at Weſel with a large body of Obſervation. The enemy now advanced with the greateſt rapidity. On the 3d June, they arrived at Marpurg, and penetrated by Waldeck to Caſſel. Upon their approach, Gen. Imhoff withdrew from Fritzlar, and, on the 10th, the enemy took poſſeſſion of the defenceleſs capital of Heſſe. In their route, they ſeized ſeveral conſiderable magazines belonging to the allies. Finding that the French were advancing with ſuch celerity, Pr. Ferdinand called in all his detachments, and poſted himſelf in an advantageous camp near Buren, where he propoſed to wait for the enemy. M. de Contades occupied the heights of Meerhoff, on the oppoſite ſide of the river Alme, which covered the front of the allies; but did not think proper to approach nearer. In the mean time, Pr. Ferdinand was informed that 15,000 of the enemy under Pr. Xavier of Saxony, were marching towards Paderborn, to cut off the communication of the army with the Weſer, and the ſource of the Ems. To defeat this deſign, his Serene Highneſs croſſed the Lippe, and marched to Rittberg, where he arrived on the 20th, the enemy not daring to moleſt him. M. de Contades, afraid of taking a raſh ſtep, ordered the Duke de Broglio, who commanded the reſerve, to come and join him. Upon which he advanced with his whole force towards Paderborn, and encamped on the heaths near Oſt-langen. The D. de Chevreuſe took poſſeſſion of the camp at Buren, and Pr. Ferdinand having abandoned Rittberg, and retired to Marienfeld, the D. de Broglio made himſelf maſter of that important poſt. On this occaſion 130 grenadiers, 10 troopers, and a number of ſick, were made priſoners. Whilſt

the two capital armies were thus in motion, Gen. Wangenheim continued at Dulmen with a corps of 15,000 Hanoverians, to watch the motions of the Marq. d'Armentieres. That General had arrived at Scherenberg with a design to dislodge the allies; but they had destroyed the roads in such a manner, as to render their camp inaccessible. Pr. Ferdinand continued to retire, and arrived successively at Bielfeld, Olnaburg and Bompte. Meanwhile, the French advanced to Bielfeld and Hervorden. In this interval the light troops of the allies were almost every where successful, insomuch that they took about 2000 prisoners, in a short space. In the mean time, the D. de Broglio filed off by Engeren towards Minden, with about 4000 men. He arrived before the place on the 9th of July by break of day, and summoned it to surrender. Gen. Zastrow commanded there a garrison of 1500 men. He refused to comply with the summons; and the Duke caused the town to be invested. Fischer's corps, and 2000 volunteers, passed the Weser on a float, and made an attack on the head of the bridge, which the D. de Broglio favoured by a brisk discharge of his artillery. The French entered the place pell-mell, driving every thing before them; so that Gen. Zastrow and the garrison were made prisoners of war. Upon advice that Minden was taken by surprize, Pr. Ferdinand sent a detachment to secure the strong post of Stoltznau, about two days march below Minden. The hussars of this detachment surprized a party of French on the left of the Weser, of whom they killed about 200, and made 600 prisoners, with the Count de Sales who commanded them. Pr. Ferdinand having arrived at Stoltznau on the 12th July, ordered Gen. Wangenheim, who had decamped from Dulmen on the 3d, to advance by forced marches and join him. M. de Contades had now assembled his army at Minden, having detached the D. de Broglio with the reserve to the other side of the Weser, to raise contributions, and penetrate into Hanover.

Such was the desperate crisis of things, when Pr. Ferdinand formed a resolution worthy of a great general. Perceiving, that the enemy were so confident of his retreat, that their reserve acted separately, as if either of them were match enough for him, he concluded, that, with diligence and secrecy, he might attack both Contades and Broglio, and defeat them before their reunion. Accordingly, on the 16th in the morning, he led his army directly to the enemy. The hereditary Prince, with 8000 men, formed the vanguard, and arrived in presence of the French, exactly agreeable to the plan laid down. Contades' camp had several weak sides, which it was impossible to cover, and had he been attacked immediately, he could hardly have supported himself. But unluckily the vanguard had the rest of the army to wait for. The French caught the alarm. Contades altered his position, and Broglio was ready to join him. The opportunity was now lost, when the allies were ready to meet it. Accordingly the army retired about six in the evening, towards Peterhagen. Notwithstanding this unsuccessful attempt, Pr. Ferdinand determined to maintain his ground. He frequently reconnoitred the enemy in person, and sent out parties to harrass their advanced posts. The hereditary Prince dislodged a detachment from Hille, a village situated within a league and an half of their lefs. Col. Lassert crossed the Weser, and drove the enemy from Laden, a village opposite to the Hanoverian camp.

In the mean time, M. d'Armentieres arrived before Munster on the 8th, and next day invested the city. In the morning of the 13th, the French attempted to scale the walls, but were every where repulsed with great loss. The heavy artillery being arrived, the enemy began to play upon the town with great fury on the 25th, upon which the garrison seeing a breach would be made, retired to the citadel, and the burghers ran to the gates and opened them. The enemy entered, and next day the garrison, consisting of 3100 men, with Lieut. Gen. Zastrow the commandant, surrendered prisoners of war.—About the same time Lippstadt was invested by the Duke de Clevreuse,

where the allies had a garrison of 1500 men. M. de St. Germain was on the march to Hamelen, which it was thought, he intended to reduce. While matters were in this situation, the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the electorate of Hanover, and along the Lower Weser. People of fortune prepared to retire with their best effects, as the enemy had been at their gates. The Hanoverian ministry were accused for not providing Pr. Ferdinand with an army sufficient to insure success; and the Prussians were enraged at the Hanoverians for abandoning their country to the mercy of the enemy. In short, the prospect was the most gloomy imaginable.

In this critical state of things, Pr. Ferdinand resolved to hold no longer to the defensive, but to give a new turn to affairs. In order to bring M. de Contades to an open field, he made use of the following stratagem. On the 19th and 20th July, he made several marches and countermarches with design to amuse the enemy. On the 21st, he marched with the main body of his army towards Hoya, quite out of sight of Gohfe Wangenheim, whom he left in the camp of Thoranhaven, with about 8,000 men. These dispositions being made, he waited the event of his scheme, which succeeded to his wish. Early in the morning of the 31st of August, M. de Contades attacked Gen. Wangenheim, whom he expected to overpower at once, but was not able to make the least impression on him. Pr. Ferdinand came up instantly with the main body, and the heat of the action then fell upon the right of the allies. The British infantry, who were posted there, performed wonders; and every regiment that was engaged, distinguished itself highly; not a platoon yielding one single step during the whole action. The Hessian, Hanoverians and Prussians, endeavoured to outdo one another. The fire of the artillery, especially the British, was prodigious execution, and put the enemy in the greatest confusion. The French officers often rallied their broken troops, and returned to the charge; but were as often repulsed with great slaughter. At last, after a most obstinate conflict of near six hours, the enemy gave way on all sides. On this occasion, we were told, the Brunswick corps killed on the spot, and bear double that number wounded and prisoners, among the last five officers of distinction. Upwards of 50 pieces of cannon, 170 pair of colours, 9 standards and their whole baggage were taken. The loss of the allies was not considerable, four hundred killed and wounded in all; in which the British infantry suffered most. The French passed the Weser at Minden the night after the action, and destroyed the bridge to be burnt down. They afterwards took the route of Hesse, and pillaged and burnt several villages by the way. On the 2d at noon, Pr. Ferdinand entered Minden, and made the garrison prisoners of war. That afternoon, the whole army gave a *feu de joye*, and his Serene Highness communicated his orders to the respective officers and corps who had particularly distinguished themselves during the action.

The Prince thereafter ordered handsome gratuities to be paid to the commanding officers of the British artillery; but to his letter of thanks, marks, with disapprobation, the conduct of the commander in chief of the British forces, whose behaviour has been censured and vindicated by shoals of letters and pamphlets, and is now the object of a court-martial.

At the same time that the main body of the allies was engaged in the plains of Minden, the hereditary Prince of Brunswick marched to Corbeke in the Lower Saxony, where he fell upon the Duke de Broglie, whom he entirely routed, after an obstinate engagement. He took from him six pieces of cannon, most of his baggage, and a great number of prisoners, among whom five officers of distinction. This blow, struck at the same instant, contributed not a little to intimidate the grand French army, as their generals conceived their surprize, that Pr. Ferdinand should have had the boldness to detach so considerable a body of troops, when he was preparing to engage a superior army.

The French retired without any precipitation to Cassel, where they arrived without any further molestation on the most fatiguing march.

marsh. The hereditary Prince passed the Weser, harassed them continually, and took a great number of prisoners, besides a large booty. On the other hand, Gen. Oberg advanced to Detmold, where he took all the enemy's heavy baggage, with an escorte of 900 horse; the military chest of the Saxons, containing 20,000 florins, besides the baggage of Mr. de Contades, the Prince of Condé, the Count de St. Germain, and the Duke de Broglio, with archives and papers of the last importance. On the 15th, the allied army entered Waldeck, and speedily burned to gain the flank of the enemy, then in the neighbourhood of Cassel; but Contades abandoned it on the 18th, and retired to Marpurg. Next day that city surrendered to the Hanoverian chasseurs, where they made 200 more prisoners of war, together with 200 wounded, left there by the enemy. On the 19th the hereditary Prince dislodged from Wasshagen, a party of d'Armentieres' corps, and the same day, the D. of Holstein took a whole battalion of the grenadiers-royaux, at Naumburg, in sight of the enemy. The fortress of Ziegenhayn surrendered on the 20th, and the garrison, consisting of 1200 men, were made prisoners. The allies still continued to advance, and the French to retire. The latter abandoned Marpurg on the 4th September, directing their march to Giessen. Pr. Ferdinand pushed forward, leaving a body of troops to reduce the castle of Marpurg, which accordingly surrendered on the 11th, when 57 officers and soldiers were made prisoners. His serene Highness having again delivered Hanover and Hesse from the ravages of the enemy, advanced to Grisheim on the Lahne, and the French assembled near Giessen on the opposite side of that river. Whilst in this situation scarce a day passed but the light troops of the allies gained some advantage over their adversaries. Here, however, we must leave both armies, and return to Saxony.

The army of the empire, tho' greatly reduced by Pr. Henry's expedition to Franconia, now began to resume fresh courage, and attempt to make reprisals in their turn. Finding Saxony almost destitute of troops, they directed their march towards the Prussian territories adjoining to that electorate, and after levying heavy contributions there, and taking possession of Halle, Naumburg, &c. they appeared before Leipsic on the 3d Aug. and on the 5th, the garrison marched out with the honours of war. On the 14th, the garrison of Torgau shared the same fate, after a siege of three days. Here the Prussians were obliged to abandon their grand magazine, valued at 1,600,000 florins, their military chest, containing 170,000 florins, all their heavy artillery, besides all the hostages, prisoners of war, and deserters. Above the same time, Gen. Lacy and appeared before Dresden, and sent a trumpet with a letter from the Pr. of Deux-Ponts to Count Schmettau, governor of that capital, summoning him to deliver the town, and threatening in case he should presume to set fire to a single house in the suburbs, that the places taken from the King of Prussia should be treated in the same manner. The governor thought proper to consult his principal officers; and after some deliberation, returned for answer, that he was so far from intending to give up the city, that, on the contrary, he resolved to defend it to the last extremity, and for that purpose would use all the means authorised by the laws of war. That he did not trouble his head about what reprisals might be made, as his Majesty had charged him only with the defence of that capital, which he would endeavour to maintain for his master's interest. Soon after the departure of the trumpet, deputies arrived from Halle and Hallerstadt, intimating to the governor, that it had been peremptorily declared to them, that these two towns should be used in the same manner as Dresden might be treated. To whom Count Schmettau only replied, that in case a hostile army approached, he would do nothing but what was justifiable by the laws of war. The city, however, was invested the 22d, and Count Schmettau thought proper to surrender on the 4th Sept. on the following conditions: that the garrison of Leipsic,

fic and Torgau had done. Next day the royal family, who had been long a kind of royal prisoners, set out for Toplitz in Bohemia for the recovery of their health. But before their departure, news was brought that the enemy approached. His Prussian Majesty having heard of the surrender of Leipsic and Torgau, justly apprehended the reduction of Dresden. Accordingly he detached Gen. Wunsch with 7 or 8000 men, to hasten to the relief of that capital. That active officer advanced by Wittenberg and Torgau, which he retook in his way; and immediately proceeded with the greatest celerity to Dresden, where he arrived a day too late. When within a mile of the city, he fell in with a body of hussars, croats, and Hungarian infantry, which he immediately attacked, and drove them from one height and one thicket to another; but understanding that the town had capitulated, he thought proper to retire to Grossenhayn, and next day to Coldorf. By the way, he learnt that the army of the empire was again before Torgau, and had summoned the commandant. Accordingly he posted thither with all expedition, and next day, being the 8th, he resolved to attack them. The infantry filed off by the town into the gardens as they came up. The enemy cannonaded him for three hours without any effect. About one o'clock he formed and entered the plain, and began the attack on the enemy's left with such success, that he broke it entirely after they had rallied four times. Their whole camp, with their tents, camp-equipage, and seven pieces of cannon fell into his hands. The pursuit lasted an hour, and the enemy retreated to Eulenburg. He made 400 prisoners, including 11 officers. The enemy were commanded by the Baron de St. André and consisted of 10,000 men. Being thus stript of every necessary, they were rendered almost totally unfit for service. After this advantage, Gen. Wunsch pushed forwards to Leipsic, which he retook, and made two battalions prisoners of war. He then proceeded to join Gen. Finck, whom the King had detached with about 20,000 men to support him, on advice that Gen. Haddick was in full march with a large corps of Austrians to join the Imperialists. Having effected this junction at Eulenbourg, they directed their march straight to Dresden. On the 18th, they entered the camp at Corbitz, after having beat several parties of the enemy, who had attempted to cut their rear. On the 21st, they were attacked by the combined troops of Austria and the empire. The onset was furious on both sides, and lasted with various success, till night, when victory declared in favour of the Prussians, and the enemy retired toward Dresden. The Prussians took 461 prisoners, among whom 14 officers. They were once masters of eleven pieces of cannon, but were obliged to abandon them, with five of their own. They lost about 800 men, killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was said to be much greater, the field being covered with their dead and wounded.

We left his Prussian Majesty in his strong camp at Furstenwalde, recollecting his strength, recruiting his army from different quarters, and supplying the loss of his artillery from the arsenals at Berlin. Pr. Henry continued with the royal army at Lowenburg, watching the motions of M. Daun, who hitherto occupied the camp at Lauban. The Prince's communication with his brother, had been totally cut off from the moment the King marched against the Russians. Gen. Fouquet remained at Landshut, where he kept at bay the Austrian Generals de Harsch and de Ville. The grand Austrian and Prussian armies had hitherto remained inactive on the opposite banks of the Queis; but how soon M. Daun received intelligence that the K. of Prussia was beat by the Russians, he called in his detatchments and moved out of his camp. He first directed his march cross Lusatia towards Pribus, and it was suspected his intention was to enter the New Marche of Brandenburg, or put the K. of Prussia between two fires. Had this been the case, his Prussian Majesty's situation must have been truely desperate; but Pr. Henry, upon the first notice of his being in motion, immediately

ly decamped, and coasting along the skirts of Silesia and the duchy of Crossen, kept pace with him, and almost constantly within sight. Upon this the Marshal thought proper to halt at Tribel, near which it is said he had a conference with the Russian General. In the neighbourhood of this place he continued for some time. —— During their abode at Francfort, the Russians attempted to commit no hostilities worth remarking, excepting an incursion into the New Marche, from whence they drove the cattle, raised contributions at Freyenwalde, and plundered twenty barks on the Oder, of goods to a considerable value. On the 29th August, they left Francfort, directing their route towards Guben. The K. of Prussia immediately decamped from Furstenwalde, and took post between Luben and Liberose. In this position the four grand armies eyed one another's motions for some time. At last Pr. Henry, who was encamped at Sagan, turned the left of the Austrians, then at Sorau, and marched with the greatest rapidity to Lauban, where he was on the brink of surprizing Gen. de Ville. That General retired to Bautzen, and the Prussians took possession of the strong post he had quitted. Immediately after, the Prince detached Gen. Stutterheim, towards Friedland and Zittau. At the former, he took 669 grenadiers, two lieutenant-colonels, and four captains, prisoners, brought off two pieces of cannon, and destroyed an immense quantity of flour, oats, and bread. He then proceeded to Zittau, where the Austrians had the precaution to reinforce the garrison, and remove the magazine to Gabel; but Gen. Stutterheim came up with the escorte, and destroyed a large quantity of flour and oats, and a number of chests full of arms. He then detached Maj. Reitzenstein with 100 hussars towards Gabel, who fell upon 120 picquets, of whom he took 103 prisoners and killed the rest. Zittau could not be forced for want of heavy artillery, so that Stutterheim was obliged to content himself with the advantages he had gained. These circumstances obliged M. Daun to return to Bautzen, and Pr. Henry occupied the camp of Herndorf. The rear of the Austrians was attacked on their march, of whom a number of prisoners was carried off, besides 500 waggons with baggage and provisions. In the mean time Pr. Henry formed a plan of marching to Hoyerswerda, in order to join Gen. Finck, and get between M. Daun's army and Saxony. This was an enterprize of the greatest danger and difficulty, as the Marshal was posted at Bautzen on the right, and on his left the Austrians under Laudon, at Tribel and Sorau, whilst Gen. Palfi occupied Spremberg, Cotbus, and Peitz. Undismayed, however, at the danger, Pr. Henry assembled his army, and begun his march on the 23d Sept. at seven o'clock at night. In order to get round M. Daun's army, it was necessary to make a very great detour, and to march between the Russian and Austrian armies upwards of ten German miles. On the 25th, Gen. Lentulus with a part of the van-guard, having advanced near Hoyerswerda, discovered that Gen. Wehla, with about 5000 Austrians, was encamped behind the town in perfect security. On the first notice, the Prince ordered him to be attacked; and accordingly he was soon obliged to abandon both the town and his camp, and retire to the neighbouring woods. Here he made a gallant defence, but was taken prisoner, and his corps entirely dispersed. Upon intelligence that M. Daun had thrown some bridges over the Elbe near Dresden, Gen. Zetteritz was detached towards Torgau, with five battalions and two regiments of dragoons, to reinforce Gen. Finck. On the 2d of Oct. the Prince arrived with his army at Torgau, and on the 4th joined Gen. Finck at Strehla. His Royal Highness was obliged to change his position on the 14th, as the enemy, who were much superior, were endeavouring to cut off his communication with Torgau; behind which he chose a very advantageous camp.

Meanwhile, the Russians having decamped from Guben, the Kniphausen quitted his camp at Waldau. As it appeared from their route, that they intended to besiege Glogau, his Majesty hastened to get there before them. The

march was so expeditious, that he arrived on the 22d September at Neustadt, whilst the enemy, who had a much nearer cut, reached no farther that day than Freystadt. Next day they advanced towards Beuthen; but the King causing occupy the heights behind it, after various contrary motions, they seemed to intend an attack, which, however, they did not venture on. At last they laid bridges over the Oder at Carolath, and their army passed over on the 28th. The King set out to harrass their rear, but arrived at the bridge an hour too late. The Prussian army then marched to Glogau, and his Majesty crossed the Oder to observe the enemy. Soon after the King encamped at Sophienthal, and the Russians occupied the heights between Meehau and Grus-Osten. At last, finding their designs upon Glogau disappointed, they returned to take up their winter-quarters along the Vistula, and Gen. Laudon, who had still co-operated with them, marched with his corps of Austrians along the frontiers of Poland, towards Moravia.

In the mean time, a smart action happened near Pretsch in Saxony. M. Daun having pushed forward several detachments to occupy the villages in the front, flank, and rear of the Prussian camp, had in a manner surrounded it. Gen. Finck having drove the Austrians from Vogelsang, Gen. Wunsch advanced towards Dommitsch, where the Duke d'Aremberg was posted with 16,000 men. On the 29th October, this body decamped from Dommitsch to occupy the heights near Pretsch, but perceiving the Prussians marching thither, they formed in order of battle. Gen. Wunsch, whose corps did not exceed 5000 men, posted himself on two rising grounds, and waited for his artillery. He then began to canponade the enemy, who never attempted to dislodge him. The Austrians were at last thrown into confusion, of whom 1500 were made prisoners, among whom was Gen. Gemmingen, who commanded the rear, and 30 officers of lesser note. They likewise lost a great part of their tents, and a large quantity of baggage. The loss on the side of the Prussians was very inconsiderable. On the 4th November, M. Daun decamped privately, and returned towards Dresden. Pr. Henry followed him directly, and arrived at Lommatsch on the 8th, from whence he forced Gen. Sincere to retire with 20,000 men. Here Gen. Hulsen, who had been detached from the royal army with 8000 men, joined the Prince.

The King being now delivered from any further apprehensions of the Russians, set out from Sophienthal to join his brother, followed by a corps of 10 or 20,000 men. On the 12th Nov. he arrived at Torgau, and next day reviewed the army. Upon the junction of the reinforcement coming from Silesia, it was not doubted but his Majesty should be able to face M. Daun, and obliged him to relinquish Saxony. The reduction of Dresden was the primary object of his intentions, which he could not effect without forcing his adversary to retire. But in taking his measures for this purpose, he sustained a loss almost equal to what he suffered at Cunnersdorff. In order to make sure of his blow, he detached the Generals Finck and Wunsch, with about 15,000 men, to seize the important posts of Maxen and Dippoldswalde, by which the Austrians must pass in their retreat to Bohemia. At the same time he was to march with the main body of his army to attack M. Daun in front, and thus put him between two fires. According to his instructions, Gen. Finck turned the Austrian army by the left flank, and took possession of the post of Maxen, where he made dispositions to maintain his ground. The Marshal, who saw the importance of the stroke, did not hesitate to take his measures for preventing it. Accordingly, on the 20th, he ordered Gen. Siscere with his corps to attack a body of Prussians, who were posted on a hill with a battery of ten pieces of cannon. This he did so effectually, that he drove them from the hill, and made himself master of their artillery. They then rallied on the heights behind the village, which they were likewise obliged to quit, as also those of Schmiedefeld, whither they had retired; and at last they retreated towards Falkenhayn under

under favour of the night. Next morning by break of day, the Marſhal made diſpoſitions for a new attack. By this time he had taken meaſures to cut off the Pruſſians retreat, which he had done ſo completely that Gen. Finck ſaw himſelf entirely ſurrounded. Driven to the valley of Maglitz, which he could only deſcend by a precipice, blocked up on his right by Gen. de Brentano, preſſed on his left by Gen. de Sincere, and expoſed to the fire of his own artillery, there remained only the paſſage of Gieſhubel and Dohna, which was occupied by a detachment of the Imperial army. Certain of being cruſhed in any event, he waited not the attack prepared for him, but deſired to capitulate; and accordingly he, with eighe other Pruſſian generals, 17 battalions and 35 ſquadrons, were made priſoners of war. 64 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 29 ſtandards, fell into the hands of the Auſtrians. Thus ended the fatal affair of Maxen, which has greatly diſconcerted his Majeſty's deſigns. The Pruſſian accounts, indeed, derogate from their loſs, by repreſenting the battalions and ſquadrons as incomplete, and aſſerting that a great number of the priſoners made their eſcape from the eſcorte, and rejoined the army. Soon after this a ſecond misfortune befell the Pruſſians. Gen. Dierecke, who had been detached to the the right of the Elbe, occupied a ſtrong poſt oppoſite to Meiſſen, with ſeven battalions of infantry and 1000 horſe. Thus ſituated, he thought his retreat to Meiſſen ſecure, being aſſured, that a bridge of pontoons could be laid over the river in a few hours. But when he attempted it, it was found impracticable on account of the floating ice. He was therefore obliged to uſe the boats to tranſport his troops, which took up a great deal of time. Betwixt the 3d and 4th of Dec. all his cavalry and four battalions of infantry were tranſported to Meiſſen: but towards the morning of the 4th, he was attacked by Gen. Beck, and, after a gallant defence, the three battalions that formed the rear-guard, were either killed or made priſoners. Gen. Dierecke was wounded and taken priſoner. The Auſtrians aſſerted that they took ſeven pieces of cannon, one howitzer, and 61 braſs drums, and that all the Pruſſian baggage fell into their hands. After this advantage Gen. Beck advanced to Torgau; but finding the town prepared for a bold defence, he contented himſelf with burning ſome Pruſſian magazines, and ſtood off towards Groſſenhayn. The main body of the Pruſſian army was now encamped at Wilſdorff, under the command of Pr. Henry, whilſt Gen. Hulſen with a ſeparate corps occupied the important poſt of Freyberg, whither the King had repaired, to watch the motions of the enemy. The grand Auſtrian army was ſtill encamped in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, whoſe garriſon M. Daun reinforced, to put it beyond the poſſibility of a ſurprize. His Pruſſian Majeſty, ruffled by the checks he had received at Maxen and Meiſſen, ſignified his diſapprobation of Gen. Finck's conduct, in his anſwer to a letter from that officer. At the ſame time he contrived every method to make up the breaches made in his army; and among other reſources, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of a body of troops from Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick. But, before their arrival, we muſt repair to the head-quarters of that general, whoſe operations had hitherto been better conducted than thoſe of his royal maſter.

Pr. Ferdinand ſtill maintained his ground in his camp at Croſſdorff, and the French army continued to occupy that of Gieſſen. The light troops of the former had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the advanced poſts of the latter, in which they carried off a number of priſoners, and a large quantity of baggage and proviſions. Some time previous to this, Gen. Imhoff had been detached towards Munſter, with a large body of troops, in order to reduce that city. This he had ſeveral times attempted; but M. d'Armentieres, who was poſted near Weſel, having advanced towards it with a ſuperior force, obliged him to raiſe the blocade, and retire to ſome diſtance. At laſt, having received a large reinforcement from the allied army, and being joined by a body of Scots Highlanders who had lately landed at Emden, he again returned to the environs of the place, determined to reduce it coſt

coſt what it would. On the 27th Nov. the batteries began to play, and the ſiege was conducted by the Count de Buckebourg. On the evening of the 29th M. de Armentieres approached with his army, and Gen. Imhoff collected all the troops that could be ſpared from the trenches, in order to meet him. Both armies drew up in order of battle, and a ſmart cannonade enſued; but next morning, when the Hanoverians were preparing for a general action, the enemy retired, and ſoon after the garriſon deſired to capitulate upon honourable terms; which was allowed them on account of their gallant defence, and on the 21ſt they marched out with military honours.

In the mean time the D. de Broglio, who had repaired to Paris, where he was at once inveſted with a Marſhal's ſtaff and the command of the army, had returned to aſſume that charge. On his arrival at Gieſſen he projected a *coup d'eſſai*. With this view he ſent off a ſtrong detachment in order to ſurpize Marpurg; but the commandant gave them ſuch a reception, that he obliged them to retire, leaving 800 dead on the ſpot. About the ſame time the D. of Wurtemburg, who had put 12,000 of his troops into the pay of France, and advanced at their head towards Fulda, in order to penetrate into Heſſe. Upon notice of this, the hereditary Prince, in conjunction with Pr. Charles of Bevern, formed a deſign to ſurprize him. Accordingly they ſet out from Marpurg Nov. 28. with a large detachment, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Fulda, unperceived, on the 30th. The Wurtemburg troops were ranged in ſmall bodies near the town, on ſeparate ſpots of ground, in perfect ſecurity. His Serene Highneſs cauſed attack them, and drove them into the town, thro' which they were obliged to retire. The Hanoverians likewiſe paſſed it in the purſuit, while Pr. Charles went round the place to intercept their flight. On the other ſide he found two battalions of grenadiers and the regiment of Wernick, drawn up in order of battle, the reſt having retired towards the left. Theſe were immediately attacked, and the whole either cut in pieces or taken priſoners, together with all their officers. Two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage fell into the hands of the conquerors. The huſſars went in purſuit of thoſe who had fled before the action, and took the bulk of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c. The hereditary Prince remained quiet at Fulda on the firſt Dec. and next day advanced to Rupertshrode, ſituated on the right flank of the French army. This poſition, with the difficulty of ſubſiſting his troops longer in an exhauſted country, determined the D. de Broglio to abandon his camp at Gieſſen. This he did on the 5th Dec. leaving a garriſon of 2000 men, and retired by Budſbach to Friedberg.

Soon after the French army decamped, the hereditary Prince ſet out with a detachment of 12 or 15,000 men to reinforce the K. of Pruſſia in Saxony. The Prince traverſed a track of near 300 miles, in the depth of winter, with a large train of artillery, and joined his Pruſſian Majeſty at Freyberg Dec. 26. without ſuſtaining the leaſt loſs either by deſertion or accident. On the arrival of this, the King highly applauded their appearance, and paſſed many encomiums on their leader, whom he made his conſtant attendant. Thinking himſelf now in a condition to face M. Daun, he ſet out along with the Prince to reconnoitre the Auſtrian camp, but finding the enemy ſo advantageouſly poſted as not to be attacked, he retired to Freyberg. The ſeverity of the winter has had a great effect on both armies, eſpecially that of the Auſtrians, ſeveral thouſands of whom have periſhed of the cold. Add to this a prodigious ſcarcity and dearth of proviſions, which has been extremely detrimental both to the troops, and the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Saxony.

As ſoon as the French army retired from Gieſſen, Pr. Ferdinand inſtantly ordered a detachment to blockade the place, which they did ſo cloſely, that nothing could get in or out. The D. de Broglio, knowing the army of the allies to be much weakened by the large reinforcement ſent to the K. of Pruſſia, projected to attack them, and for that purpoſe paſſed forward a large corps on each flank. This obliged Pr. Ferdinand to raiſe the blockade

blockade of Gieſſen, and reſume his former poſition at Grofsdorff, with intent to wait for the enemy. The French having advanced to Gieſſen, took poſſeſſion of Klein-linnes, their former head-quarters; but finding the allies ſtrongly poſted, and prepared to receive them, they again thought proper to retire to Friedberg. Pr. Ferdinand finding himſelf preſſed on his right by detachments of the French, and on the left by the Wirtemburgers, who had again made incurſions into Heſſe, whereby the arrival of proviſions was rendered difficult, determined to change his quarters of cantonment. Accordingly having ſent off his heavy baggage and artillery on the 2d and 3d Jan. his army followed on the 4th, and next day he brought up the rear-guard himſelf, without the leaſt interruption from the enemy. He took up his head quarters at Marpurg, and cantoned his army in the villages adjacent. Upon his retreat, the enemy endeavoured to ſurprize the poſt of Dillenbourg; but his Serene Highneſs having come ſeaſonably to its relief, 700 of the French, with about 40 officers, were made priſoners, beſides ſeven pair of colours, and two pieces of cannon, taken. Pr. Ferdinand having thus finiſhed a glorious campaign, partitioned his troops in the ſame quarters they had occupied the winter before. This was a comfortable relief both to officers and ſoldiers, who had ſuffered incredible fatigue, eſpecially during the ſeverity of winter. The D. de Broglio fixed his head-quarters at Francfort, and diſtributed his troops in the neighbouring villages. M. d'Armentieres, who commanded on the Lower Rhine, having returned to Paris, was ſucceeded by the Chev. de Muy. This General eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Duſſeldorp, and partitioned his troops in the towns and villages along the Rhine.

We have hitherto poſtponed taking notice of the operations of the Swedes in Pomerania, which have been ſo trifling and inſignificant, that they ſcarce deſerve a place. We ſhall therefore touch them briefly as poſſible.—During the winter the Swedes continued blocked up in Stralſund, as they had been for ſeveral winters before. Count Dohna, who curbed them with a ſmall body of troops, reduced Damgarten, Grypiwalde and Grimma, early in January; and ſoon after Anclam and Demmin ſurrendered, in both which near 3000 priſoners, and 60 pieces of cannon were taken. From thence he detached a large body of his troops into Mecklenburg, where they levied large contributions in money, forage and proviſions, beſides a number of recruits. They then proceeded to Schwerin, capital of that duchy, and required Gen. Zulow, the commandant, to deliver up the town and garriſon. Inſtead of complying with the demand, the General retired with his troops to the Caninchin-Werder, an iſland in the lake of Schwerin, where he prepared for a vigorous defence. The Pruſſians cannonaded him briſkly; but finding that the reduction of the iſland would coſt both time and men, they raiſed the blockade on the 25th March, and returned to Pomerania. During the abſence of the Pruſſians, the bulk of the Swediſh army retired from Stralſund to the iſle of Rugen for the conveniency of ſubſiſtence. Count Dohna being recalled to command the army deſtined to oppoſe the Ruſſians, Gen. Manteuffel ſucceeded him; and on the 10th April, the fort of Pennamunde ſurrendered to that General, of which the fortifications, together with thoſe of Demmin and Anclam were razed to the ground: but Manteuffel, being ordered to march with 3000 of his troops to protect the Pruſſian territories from the incurſions of the Ruſſians, only 6000 men remained in Pomerania under Gen. Kleiſt. Theſe, however, were found ſufficient to curb the Swedes, till the King's neceſſities, after the battle of Cunnerſdorff, obliged him likewiſe to recall Kleiſt with the bulk of his troops to join his own army. The Swedes now began to reſume their operations, and take poſſeſſion of a few defenceleſs places. One of their firſt atchievments was the reduction of the iſle of Wollin, where they made 500 men and 20 officers priſoners. A Swediſh ſquadron likewiſe attacked twelve Pruſſian armed veſſels near the iſle of Wiedom, took eight of them, and made

made the garrison of that island, consisting of 600 men, prisoners of war. They were now advanced to Pasewalck, when Gen. Manteuffel arrived once more from the King's army to stop their career: That General soon drove them from all their advanced posts; and even obliged them to abandon their strong camp at Pasewalck, and retire beyond Anclam; but we are lately informed that Count Ferfen, the Swedish General had found means to surprize Gen. Manteuffel at Anclam, where he was wounded and made prisoner, along with a great number of his troops. — Great ferments have still continued in Sweden. Nine conspirators were condemned to death; but their sentences have been mitigated. On the 19th July, a great fire broke out at Stockholm, which reduced a whole quarter of the city to ashes, and did immense damage.

We have now finished our review of the history of Germany, which contains a multiplicity of great and interesting events, that could not be crowded in a narrower compass. On a cool survey of this campaign, it would appear, that the K. of Prussia's good genius had forsaken him. In all his motions, plans, and attacks, we can discover little of that depth of penetration, that fertility of invention, and promptness in execution, which he displayed thro' the whole course of former campaigns, and thereby amazed all Europe. We have lately seen presumption without precaution, courage without conduct, and heroism blended with temerity. Prodigal of the lives of his subjects, on the preservation of which he must alone depend for an honourable or advantageous peace. At the fatal battle of Cunnersdorff, he flew to the attack of an army near double his number, surrounded with intrenchments, and environed with artillery, with the same precipitation as he would have forced an advanced post. Impatient for an engagement, he took no measures either to compel or entice the enemy to alter their position. He despised an army he had formerly beaten, without reflecting that they were then in the open field, and thought he could conquer them wherever he could find them. Such was the battle of Cunnersdorff, and such was that of Kolin. At Maxen, he threw away 15,000 men by not taking proper precautions to support them, and then blamed his generals for not beating half the Austrian army. On the other hand, his brother Pr. Henry acted with more caution, and a nobler effect. He was confident where probability of success warranted the risk, but guarded every motion in which there was danger. In all his expeditions he was successful, and pushed every advantage as far as was consistent with the interest of the King, and the safety of his army. This his Majesty himself confessed, by acknowledging, that he had not made a single blunder thro' the whole campaign. —— It may appear arrogance in us to censure the K. of Prussia's conduct; but when it is considered, that every British subject is interested in the cause, by contributing his mite to the support of that army, of which upwards of 40,000 have been thrown away this campaign, it will be found natural to blame the man who has been so liberal in squandering the British treasure, and may entail an annual subsidy on us for years to come, by thus prolonging the war. —— The conduct of Pr. Ferdinand deserves a particular acknowledgment. Cool of disposition, generous, and brave, and tutored in the school of our illustrious countryman, he has nobly imitated his virtues in the capacity of a man and a soldier. The plan of his attack of Bergen, wherein he was foiled, was glorious one, and, had it succeeded, must have terminated the campaign with still greater lustre; but when he found it impracticable to succeed, he knew how to draw off his troops without risking the ruin of his army. When the whole armies of France combined to over-power him, and maxims of prudence obliged him to retreat before an enormous superiority, he measured step by step, and frequently presented his front to the enemy. After he had retired so far that we were convinced he must share the fate of his predecessor, he displayed the abilities of a General, when we look on

pected it, by planning an attack on the very army he had fled from. Tho' he failed in his purpose, he maintained his ground, at the same time that he seemed to make a retrograde march; and, by a stratagem of war, drew the enemy into an open field, the consequences of which we have seen, and which has obliged them to end the campaign just where they begun it.

As the affairs of ITALY have been chiefly connected with those of Spain and Portugal, a brief survey of the latter, will supersede the necessity of a separate article for the former. To begin, then, with PORTUGAL.

In our last summary [p. 268.], we took notice of a dreadful conspiracy formed against the King, and the manner of execution of the principal conspirators. After this a vast number of the society of Jesuits were taken into custody, and among these several of those fathers who were suspected to be the original instigators of this horrid crime. The estates and effects of the whole order in that kingdom were sequestrated. Vessels were sent to the Azores, and the Bahia's, who returned laden with members of that society, after confiscating all their estates. In a word, the King at last took a resolution to extirpate them his dominions. For this purpose he sent circular letters to all his bishops, enumerating their crimes and errors, with invincible arguments why they ought to be suppressed, on account of their dangerous principles and practices. He wrote to his chancellor to cause the whole of them, wheresoever dispersed, to be taken into custody, and closely confined, that the pernicious effects of their doctrines might not spread through the provinces, or be communicated to others of his subjects. At the same time he required him to cause form inventories of all their effects, moveables, money, rents, and pensions, in order to a general sequestration. He wrote to his Holiness, Clement XIII. to take the affair under his cognizance. Some time after, the Pontiff appointed a congregation to examine it, who gave a decision not very favourable to the fraternity. With respect to those fathers who were prisoners of state, and accused of high-treason, his Holiness could not infringe on the King's right to punish them, but he besought his Majesty to conciliate his justice with clemency, and not to suffer them to be tortured.—Soon after, however, several cargoes of them were transported to Rome, where proper accommodations were prepared for their reception. A number of them were banished to the island of Tercera. His Holiness is prodigiously embarrassed on account of the pouring in of such a swarm of them into his territories, and has applied to the several Catholic states to take a proportion of them; but in this he has been baulked by the republics of Venice and Genoa, the K. of Sardinia and the Empress queen, who have signified that they will not be acceptable guests in their dominions. About the middle of the year, there was a second execution at Lisbon, though no person of distinction suffered. The other Bravo, who actually fired at the King, was burnt alive. We have not yet heard of the fate of the three fathers, who were said to be the chief fomenters of the conspiracy. Mean while a strong guard was appointed for the Chancellor, who durst not stir abroad without it.—Let us now proceed to Spain.

ON the 10th of Aug. Ferdinand VI. of SPAIN died at Villa Viciola, of a lingering illness, occasioned by a melancholy with which he was seized on the death of his Queen. During his indisposition, the Queen-dowager was appointed regent, and Mr. Wall continued secretary of state. Before his death he nominated his brother, the K. of the two Sicilies, his successor. His funeral procession, which was pompous and solemn, was held on the 12th, and the new king was proclaimed at Madrid Sept. 11. with the usual ceremonies, under the title of Charles III. On that occasion there were fine works, illuminations, and bull-feasts. About the same time, a large Spanish squadron sailed for Naples, in order to convey the King to his new dominions, and secure the tranquillity of Italy. On the 6th of October, his Catholic Majesty embarked at Naples, attended by the combined

Neapolitan

Neapolitan and Spanish squadrons, to take possession of that Monarchy. Previous to his departure, he caused a solemn enquiry to be made, by Physicians, into the constitution of his eldest son Don Philip, in order to judge of his capacity for filling the throne. An enquiry was accordingly made, and in consequence of their reports of the weakness and imbecility of the Prince's state both of body and mind, his Catholic Majesty abdicated the crown in favours of his third son Don Ferdinand, his second son Fr. Charles being considered as presumptive heir of that of Spain. On his setting out, he left orders sealed up relative to the government of the kingdom, wherein he appointed a regency, at the same time debarring the young King from assisting in the council, or having a vote, till he shall attain the age of 16 years complete. He allowed the regency to dispose of all places, except those of the high officers of state, which he reserved to himself: and finally he ordered all the crown-debts to be paid off, that the young King might enjoy all his revenues clear. In his act of abdication, he made such a substitution of heirs to the crown of Naples and Sicily, as seems entirely to have settled the peace of Italy, notwithstanding the frequent surmises we had to the contrary.

On the 17th October, he arrived with the royal family at Barcelona, amidst the acclamations of the people. Upon a representation that the province of Catalonia was indebted to the crown in several millions, he forgave the debt. In his way to Madrid, he halted at Saragossa, where the princes and princesses were seized with the measles, but afterwards recovered; and on the 9th December, the King and royal family arrived at Madrid. His Majesty has confirmed the ministry in their respective offices, and seems disposed to maintain a good understanding with the neighbouring powers. He appears, however, resolved to check the excesses of Barbary, and the insolence of the Moors, against whom he has sent a considerable force, and in particular, has relieved the garrison of Oran. The Spanish navy is on a very respectable footing, and they have lately been very assiduous in completing the several regiments of their land-forces, so that they are prepared against any emergency.

We should now direct our views to France, but the affairs of that kingdom are so interwoven with those of Britain, and so dependent on the success of its arms, that we must postpone a review of the former, till we come to record the latter. We shall therefore proceed to Holland.

The subjects of the United Provinces have long persisted in their demands of satisfaction, for the depredations of the English ships of war and privateers, on the trading vessels belonging to the merchants of that republic. For this purpose, they, in a manner, besieged the assembly of the States-General by repeated deputations and complaints, urging them to demand an immediate restitution of the vessels that had been seized, and reparation of the damages they had sustained. At the same time that they urged this with the utmost vigour, they still continued their illicite trade, by supplying the French colonies with European commodities, and even ammunition and military stores, the proceeds of which they brought back in their neutral bottoms, for the behoof of the merchants of France. Accordingly many more of their ships were taken with their cargoes, which were proved to be French property. On finding all their endeavours vain to obtain a release of these vessels, they appointed commissioners to treat with Mr. Yorke, the British minister. On the 25th January, their High Mightinesses delivered to him a long declaration, [199] as the basis of an accommodation of the differences. But this declaration appeared so artful, and replete with sophistry and evasion, that Mr. Yorke presented them with a counter-declaration, accompanied with a memorial, shewing the fallacy of their propositions. On intelligence of the condemnation of the cargoes of several Dutch ships in the court of Doctors Commons at London, the clamour of the merchants rose to a prodigious height. A fresh deputation arrived at the Hague, from Amsterdam and Rotterdam,

Rotterdam, and next day preſented a petition to their High Mightineſſes, praying them to interpoſe in preventing theſe ſentences from being put in execution. And in conſequence of this, a memorial was delivered to Mr. Yorke, requeſting a ſuſpenſion of the above ſentences. In the mean time, the States came to a reſolution of fitting out 25 ſhips of war for the protection of their trade. According to the eſtimate delivered by the council of ſtate, this armament was to conſiſt of eight ſhips of the line, ten of 50 guns, two of 40, two of 30, and three of 20, the expence of which was computed at 2,640,000 florins. About the ſame time the States of Holland nominated Mr. Jacob Borcel of Amſterdam, to repair to London as deputy extraordinary from their High Mightineſſes, and to be aſſiſted by Meſſrs Vander Poll and Meerman, which nomination was confirmed by the States General. Accordingly the three deputies arrived in England April 8. and ſoon after preſented their credentials. Their ſecret inſtructions were to inſiſt on the ſpeedy releaſe of the Dutch veſſels, not to recede from any point of the declaration of January 25. and to adhere to the articles of the treaty of 1674. Leaſt their negotiations ſhould prove unſucceſsful, the States likewiſe appointed M. de Calmette their miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark, in order to ſound the diſpoſition of his Danish Majeſty, ſhould a rupture enſue betwixt England and Holland. His inſtructions were extremely artful, and couched in the ſtrongeſt terms; calculated to inflame, and at the ſame time to inveigle the King of Denmark into a defenſive alliance. — While in London, theſe republican deputies received repeated inſtructions from their maſters as the exigency of affairs required; but they could not prevent the Lords Commiſſioners of Appeal, a court appointed to overhawl the decrees at Doctors Commons, from condemning ſeveral of their ſhips and cargoes, upon a clear proof that they were French property. Several of their veſſels, however, were releaſed, it appearing upon a fair trial, that their cargoes belonged to the ſubjects of the States General. The republic likewiſe complained by their miniſter, Mr. Hop, to Lord Holderneſſe, of a piracy committed by the crew of an Engliſh privateer on the Lisbon galley, a Dutch veſſel. In conſequence of this complaint, the Lords of the admiralty publiſhed an advertiſement, offering a reward of 500l. for the diſcovery of any one or more of the offenders, which was ſeconded by the merchants and inſurers of London, who offered an additional encouragement. This advertiſement ſubſiſted till an act was made for the prevention of piracies by private ſhips of war. The deputies continued for a long time in England, till finding that the Britiſh miniſtry were inflexible in their reſolutions of making examples of thoſe who were convicted of being engaged in ſuch illicit commerce, by deeming the veſſel and cargo a lawful prize, and that they could not hope to bring their negotiation to a ſucceſsful iſſue, they at length thought proper to return home.

About the end of September, Maj. Gen. Yorke preſented a memorial to their High Mightineſſes, complaining, in the ſtrongeſt terms, of a contraband trade carried on by their ſubjects in favours of France. This commerce was of much the ſame nature with the former, and conſiſted in their bringing cannon and warlike ſtores from the Baltic, and conveying them along the rivers and canals, and thro' the Dutch fortreſſes, to Dunkirk and other places, thus abetting the enemies of Britain in every quarter. This complaint he urged the more, that it was now notour, and even avowed by the court of France, that they intended an invaſion of the Britiſh dominions, for which they were making vaſt preparations on the coaſts of the ocean. He remonſtrated that the court of Vienna, had, on ſeveral occaſions, lent its name to paſs for warlike ſtores and proviſions for the French army, thro' the territories of the republic, under pretence of the barrier treaty, which it had manifeſtly broke; and therefore he inſiſted, that an immediate ſtop might be put to ſuch practices, and that ſuch artillery and proviſions as were in the dominions of the republic

and designed for the service of France, might be detained. Soon after Mr. d'Affry, the French minister, presented a counter memorial, wherein, after enumerating the several concessions made by his court in favour of the republic, and the commerce of its subjects, and observing what advantages the allied army had derived from their neutrality, by depositing a part of their magazines, and a great number of their sick and wounded, when they passed the Rhine, in the territories of the states, he required them to give the most efficacious orders for transporting, without delay, the artillery and balls which were then at Amsterdam, belonging to the French King, by the canals and inland navigation, thro' Flanders. In consequence of this representation, we were lately advised, that Count d'Affry had gained his point, and that permission was granted for carrying away the cannon and warlike stores in question; at which the British minister was said to be extremely piqued.

The affair of the marriage of the Pr. of Nassau Weilburg with the Princess Caroline, has been long the subject of dispute. The provinces of Holland and West Friesland opposed it, from an apprehension that his religion, which was Lutheran, might be of dangerous tendency; and was therefore a bar to his being intrusted with any of the public offices of the state. But it appears they have at last got over their scruples. The marriage has been agreed to, and was fixed for the 4th of March.

HAVING thus taken a review of the capital transactions of the several powers at war on the continent, we now come to record the unparalleled progress of the British arms. To give a minute detail of the different motions of our fleets and armies, and the various steps of proceeding by which they have been led to victory and conquest, would far exceed the limits of our collection, and to paint them in colours equal to the greatness of the subject, would require the pen of a Hume or a Smollet. We must therefore confine ourselves with exhibiting a plain, but brief narrative of the principal operations which have distinguished this campaign, and which will shine with remarkable lustre in the future annals of Britain. These we shall endeavour to describe in the order in which they occurred; and shall first take our departure for the Carribee Islands.

On the 13th Nov. 1758, Com. Hughes sailed from St. Helens, with a squadron of eight ships of the line, a 50 gun ship and a number of transports, with six regiments of foot and 800 marines on board. Maj. Gen. Hopson commanded the land forces, and was attended with the Brig. Generals Barrington, Armiger, and Haldane. The destination of this armament, as most of our successful expeditions have been, continued for some time a secret. At last intelligence was received that the squadron had arrived at Barbadoes in about seven weeks, where Com. Moore, formerly stationed there, waited to take the command of the fleet. After wooding and watering at that island, they sailed for Martinico Jan. 18. 1759. On the 15th, they arrived off Port Royal harbour, the metropolis of the island, and next day the men of war destroyed the enemy's batteries, and drove them from their intrenchments at Point Negre. The troops landed that night without opposition. The first night they remained quiet; but next morning as the advanced guard was endeavouring to seize an advantageous piece of ground, they discovered the enemy deeply intrenched at the side of a wood, which covered Port Royal. Col. Crump at the head of the grenadiers, and a few battalions, twice took possession of the eminence, but were as oft repulsed by superior numbers; about 80 of the British were killed or wounded on this occasion. It being found impracticable to advance without the heavy cannon, which could not be brought up, on account of the difficulty of the roads, a resolution was taken to reimbark the troops, which was accordingly done on the 18th. In consequence of the opinion of a council of war, the fleet entered the Bay of St. Pierre on the 19th, about five leagues west of Fort Royal. The Commodore offered to silence the batteries and put the troops in possession of the town; but considering that the ships

ships might be disabled and the troops diminished in the attack, so as to be rendered unfit for future service, and besides, that they came to make conquests, and not to take places which they could not keep, it was resolved to steer for Guadaloupe; accordingly they arrived off Basse-terre on the 22d, and next morning the Commodore made dispositions for attacking the fort, deemed impregnable by the chief engineer. The cannonade began at nine o'clock, and continued with the greatest fury till six at night, when all the batteries were silenced. The bombs then proceeded to throw shells into the town, which instantly set it in a blaze, and about two thirds of it was reduced to ashes, with stores and merchandize to a great value. About nine at night, the French set fire to the ships in the harbour, and set them adrift among the fleet; but without effect. Next day the troops landed, and took possession of the town and fort, which was totally abandoned.

The troops then began to form a camp, and parties were daily sent out to reconnoitre the enemy, who had retired into the woods. On the 26th, several skirmishes happened between the out-parties, and Maj. Cleveland, who was sent with a flag of truce, narrowly escaped being killed, notwithstanding he shewed the flag. Next day the governor sent an apology for this piece of rudeness, alledging it was owing to the militia, who were ignorant of the forms of war; and at the same time, he proposed a cessation of arms for 24 hours. In return to this message, the General proposed to treat about the surrender of the island; but the Governor sent a second message, importing, that he was resolved to stand his ground, and would accept of no terms. In this situation matters stood till the 27th February, when Gen. Hopson died of the flux, and the command devolved on Gen. Barrington, as senior officer. The troops in general were very sickly, arising from the unwholesomeness of the climate; but upon the approach of summer they recovered apace. Finding that nothing more could be done on the Basseterre side of the island, the General sent a detachment with some ships to take possession of Fort Louis on the Grand Terre side, this they effected with little loss. On the 6th March, he embarked along with the troops at Basseterre, leaving a strong garrison there, and proceeded to Fort-Louis, off which the fleet and transports came to an anchor on the 11th, except 25 of the latter, which were driven to leeward. Next day intelligence being received, that M. Bompart was seen with his squadron off Barbadoes, Commodore Moore sailed with all the ships of war under his command, except the Roebuck of 40 guns, for Pr. Rupert's bay in Dominica, as the most convenient station both for protecting the British islands, and and intercepting the enemy. After the departure of the fleet, it was judged advisable to endeavour to keep possession of Fort-Louis, tho' not reckoned tenable on account of the weakness of its works and its being commanded by continuous heights. Amidst a multiplicity of difficulties, Col. Crump was ordered with a detachment on board some of the stoutest transports, to endeavour to land between St. Anne and St. Francis, and destroy the batteries and cannon, which he effected. At the same time, the General ordered 300 men to attack the post of Gosier, which was executed with great spirit and resolution. The post was carried, and the troops destroyed the cannon and battery, with the town. This detachment forced their way to Fort-Louis, thro' a strong pass occupied by the enemy, and took possession of a battery of three 24 pounders. Two sallies were ordered, one to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines; but the latter miscarried.

During these operations on the Grand Terre side, the enemy had erected a battery, and thrown several shells into Basseterre fort; and were working hard on a second. But Capt. Blomer made a sally with 300 men April 1, forced their intrenchments, spiked up one 18 and one 12 pounders, of which the battery consisted, and returned to the fort with the loss of only six killed and 14 wounded.

ter this the Brigadiers Clavering and Crump were detached with 1300 regulars, and 150 Antigua volunteers to reduce Petit-bourg, Gouyave, and St. Marie's, on the Capesterre. On the 13th April, they landed at a bay near Arnoville, and the same day they beat the enemy out of their intrenchments, which were very strong. They proceeded directly to Petit-bourg, driving the enemy every where before them, amidst almost insuperable difficulties, of woods, ditches, rivers and hills. On their approach, the place was abandoned, and they were left masters of it and the port, with all the cannon round it. On the 15th, Brig. Crump was detached with 700 men to bay Mahaut, and Capt. Stiel with 100 to Gouyave. Both these posts were likewise deserted, and the detachments returned, after nailing up the cannon, and burning an immense quantity of provisions that had been landed at Bay Mahaut by the Dutch. The succeeding days were so rainy, that the troops could not advance. After leaving 250 men in Petit-bourg, the detachment marched to Gouyave, on their road to St. Marie's, where they were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppose them. Soon after they were perceived, and a detachment was formed to get into their rear. The artillery was brought up, and an attack was made in the front, at the same time that an alarm was given in the rear. But the enemy, sensible of their danger, saved themselves by a precipitate flight, from being all taken prisoners. They were pursued to the heights of St. Marie's, and dispositions were making for a fresh attack; but the enemy perceiving a movement to get upon their flanks, they quitted their lines to oppose it. Accordingly an attack was immediately made in front, which was executed with great vigour, notwithstanding a constant fire from the enemy's cannon and musquetry. Here they abandoned their artillery, and went off in such confusion that they never afterwards appeared. The British troops immediately entered St. Marie's, and next day the Capesterre, the richest and most beautiful part of the West-Indies. That day 870 negroes, belonging to one man only, surrendered, and deputies from the principal inhabitants of the island arrived to demand terms of capitulation: and next day they waited on Gen. Barrington, and signed the articles agreed on, which were extremely favourable, as did likewise the French governor, M. Dutrel, May 1. — One circumstance more we cannot omit, that the inhabitants of Grande-terre had just signed the capitulation, when a messenger arrived at the French camp, acquainting them that M. Beauharnois, general of the islands, had landed at St. Annes, with a reinforcement of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 stand of spare arms for the inhabitants, besides artillery and mortars, under convoy of M. Bompart; but how soon he heard that the capitulation was signed, he reimbarked. This was a narrow escape; for had this supply arrived but an hour sooner, the reduction of the island would have been rendered impracticable. We have been the more full in our detail of the operations on this occasion, that this island is one of our capital acquisitions, and that the accounts of the proceedings of the army are so detached, that they required a connected narrative. — In the mean time, several valuable cargoes of the produce of this island, have been transported to Britain. On the 26th May, the island of Marigalante likewise surrendered to the British arms, on the same terms as Guadaloupe had done, and on the 4th of August, Maj. Gen. Barrington arrived in England, after having accomplished a glorious expedition.

We now proceed to North America, where early preparations had been made for a vigorous campaign, in order to extirpate the French out of Canada. For this purpose, four expeditions had been previously planned; the capital ones were the conquest of Quebec, the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and forcing the post of Niagara. In order to accomplish the former, the Admirals Saunders and Holmes sailed from England about the middle of February, with 14 ships of the line, nine frigates, five bombs, and three fire-ships, with

with 60 ſail of tranſports with land-forces.

On board this ſquadron imbarked Maj.-Gen. Wolfe, and Brig.-Gen. Townſhend, the former of whom was appointed to the command of the troops in that expedition. The fleet arrived at Halifax in the beginning of May, and the whole armament was ready by the end of the month. Com. Durell, who had wintered there, was detached up the river St Lawrence with eight ſhips of the line, four frigates, and about 1000 land-forces, to prevent any ſupplies from arriving at Quebec. In his way thither, he made himſelf maſter of the Iſle of Coudre, with its fort and garriſon, and likewiſe took ſeveral tranſports with ammunition and proviſions. On the 6th June, the Admirals Saunders and Holmes proceeded up the river with the remainder of the ſquadron, the whole conſiſting of 22 ſhips of the line, 14 frigates, three fireſhips, as many bombs, and 120 tranſports. The troops on board the latter, conſiſted of ten regiments, beſides light infantry, rangers, artillery-men and marines, amounting to near 10,000 men, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Wolfe, and the Brigadiers Monckton, Townſhend and Murray. Such a formidable armament might be thought equal to any undertaking; but the enterprize was arduous. The enemy having early caught the alarm, had drawn ſuccours of all kinds into the place, and collected the whole force of the colony, regulars, Canadians and Indians. M. Montcalm who commanded them, had choſen a moſt advantageous camp near the falls of Montmorenci, below the town, which he fortified with intrenchments and a numerous artillery. He placed detachments on the Iſle of Orleans, and a large one on Pont-Levi, oppoſite to Quebec, and took every precaution for a reſolute defence. On the 17th June, the troops were landed on the Iſle of Orleans, and, next day, Brig. Monckton with four battalions, poſſeſſed himſelf of Point-Levi. Batteries were immediately erected there, to bombard the town and magazines. The enemy perceiving the works, paſſed the river with 1000 men to attack and deſtroy them; but they ſoon fell into confuſion and retired, by which an opportunity was loſt of defeating them. The batteries on Point-Levi played upon the town with ſuch ſucceſs, that the Upper-town was much damaged, and the Lower intirely deſtroyed. Matters being in this forwardneſs, Gen. Wolfe paſſed the north-channel on the 9th July, and incamped near the enemy's left, with the river Montmorenci between them. Next morning, Capt. Dunk's company of rangers, were attacked and defeated by a body of Indians, in which they loſt ſo many men as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the campaign. An attempt was made to ford the river about three miles up, in order to attack the enemy; but the oppoſite bank was ſo ſteep and woody, that the attempt was found impracticable. On this occaſion, the eſcorte was twice attacked by the Indians, and loſt 40 men and officers. On the 18th, the General, with two armed ſloops, and two tranſports with ſome troops, paſſed by the town, and got into the upper-river, without loſs. On reconnoitring the country above, he found the ſame attention on the enemy's ſide, and the ſame difficulties on his. In order, however, to divide the enemy's force by drawing their attention up the river, he ſent Col. Carleton to land at Point-Trempe, to attack what ever oppoſed him, and bring off priſoners or papers. The Colonel was fired at by a body of Indians, whom he diſperſed, and brought off ſome priſoners, but found no papers or magazines. After this the General returned to Montmorenci, where he found that Brig. Townſhend had, by a ſuperior fire, prevented the enemy from erecting a battery to cannonade the camp. The General now reſolved to attack them at all events. Preparations were accordingly made for an engagement, and two light tranſports were got ready, which could be run aground to favour a deſcent. On the 31ſt, the boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of Gen. Monckton's brigade. Thoſe under Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the ford. To facilitate this paſſage, the Centurion was placed to check the fire of the battery

which commanded it; and artillery was placed on the eminence to enfilade the left of the enemy's intrenchments.

At a proper time of the tide the signal was made, but in coming towards the shore many of the boats run aground. This occasioned some disorder, and lost a great deal of time. An officer was sent to stop Brig. Townshend's march, who was then in motion. As soon as matters were put to rights, and a better landing-place discovered, the troops were ordered to disembark. The grenadiers and royal Americans got first on shore. The former were ordered to form in four distinct bodies, and begin the attack, supported by Brig. Monckton's corps; but instead of forming themselves, the grenadiers ran impetuously towards the enemy's intrenchments, in the utmost confusion, without waiting for the corps that were to sustain them. They were checked by the enemy's fire, and obliged to shelter themselves about a redoubt which the French had abandoned. In this position they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, having many gallant officers wounded, who, careless of their persons, were solly intent on their duty. The General at last called them off, that they might form behind Gen. Monckton's corps, which were now landed, and in fine order. This second accident occasioned a new delay; it was now near night, and a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make. These circumstances determined the General not to persevere in so difficult an attempt, least the retreat of Brig. Townshend's corps should be rendered hazardous. Accordingly the troops were drawn off, without any interruption from the enemy. After this Brig. Murray was detached above the town with 1,200 men, to assist in destroying the enemy's ships. After two unsuccessful attempts to land, he at last got upon the north-shore at de Chumbaud, where he burnt a magazine of the shareholders, cloathing, arms and baggage of the enemy. At this time the General was seized with a fever, which weakened his constitution greatly. Notwithstanding which, his native magnanimity supported him amidst that choice of difficulties which every where attended his operations in this expedition.—This is the substance of his letter which we have thought proper to abridge, in order to give our readers a connected narrative of this dangerous enterprize.—We must now pass to the second grand expedition, of which Gen. Amherst was to have the command.

Gen Amherst made preparations for an early campaign, and the provinces were ordered to furnish the same number of troops as they had done the former year. Every thing being in readiness, he set out with his army for Lake George about the beginning of June. Soon after his arrival there, the enemy, dreading the superiority of his troops, thought proper to abandon Ticonderoga, and set fire to the fort, and retire to Crown-Point. On the 27th July, he took possession of the former, and endeavoured to extinguish the fire. The fort was immediately repaired, in order to secure that post against the enemy. On the 1st Aug. the enemy likewise abandoned Crown-Point, and on the 4th the army arrived there, and took possession of the place.—Thus, these two capital posts, the attack of which had cost so much blood and treasure in the former campaign, surrendered on the approach of the same troops without striking a blow. The general having put every thing in a proper posture of defence, and traced out the ground for building four forts at Crown-Point, prepared to proceed by Lake Champlain towards St. John's and Montreal. Here we must leave him, and take a review of the third expedition, against Niagara on Lake Ontario.

About the same time that Gen. Amherst marched for Ticonderaga, Gen. Prideaux set out with three regiments of regulars and the New-York provincials, and proceeded up the Mohawk's river in order to attack Niagara. Upon his arrival there, he invested the fort, and had erected two batteries. But as he was walking in the lines, he was unfortunately killed, on the 20th July, by the bursting of a cohorn. The command now devolved on Sir William Johnson, who pursued his predecessor's vigorous measures, and had erected a third battery within

100 yards of the fort. Having intelligence from his Indians, that a large party from the falls were on their march for its relief, he reſolved to prevent them. In the evening of the 23d, he ordered the light infantry and piquets to lie on his left, near the road leading from the falls; and next morning he reinforced them with the grenadiers, and part of the 46th regiment under Lt. Col. Maſſey. About eight o' clock his Indians advanced to ſpeak to thoſe of the French, which they declined. Soon after an action began with ſcreams from the enemy; but the Britiſh troops were ſo well diſpoſed to receive them in front, and the Indians on their flanks, that in leſs than an hour their whole army was ruined. Seventeen officers were made priſoners, among whom were the firſt and ſecond in command, alſo the leader of the Indians, and ſeveral others, who were wounded. After this, Gen. Johnſon ſent Maj. Harvey with a liſt of the officers who were taken, into the fort, requiring the governor to ſurrender it, before more blood ſhould be ſhed, and while the general had it in his power to reſtrain the Indians. The commandant ſent an officer to ſee the priſoners, and the capitulation was ſigned that night, when the garriſon ſurrendered with the honours of war. They were directly imbarked for New-York, to the number of 607 private men, excluſive of the officers and their ladies, and thoſe who were taken in the action. A great quantity of cannon, military ſtores, and other impliments of war were found in the fort.

Thus, theſe two capital expeditions ended ſucceſsfully, with the moſt inconſiderable loſs on the ſide of the Britiſh. But we muſt now return to Quebec.

Gen. Wolfe's letter to Mr. Sec. Pitt, announced his deſpair of ever being able to ſurmount theſe almoſt inſuperable difficulties, which he met with in all his attempts to reduce the place. To the uncommon ſtrength of the country, the enemy added a number of floating batteries and boats. The nature of the river deprived the moſt formidable part of the armament of the power of acting; yet they had the whole force of Canada to oppoſe. Such was the ſituation of things, when a letter arrived from Brig. Gen. Townſhend with more agreeable accounts. It being reſolved to carry the operations above the town, after ſecuring the poſts of Point Levi and the Iſle of Orleans, Gen. Wolfe imbarked the remainder in tranſports, and paſſed the town. The weather being bad, he thought proper to canton one half of his troops on the South ſhore, in order to refreſh them. On the 12th September, they were imbarked at one in the morning. The light infantry, with four regiments, and a part of the highlanders were put on board flat bottomed boats, under the command of the Brigadiers Monckton and Murray. Adm. Holmes having made a movement to draw the attention of the enemy above, the boats immediately fell down with the tide, and landed on the North-ſhore below Cape Diamond, an hour before day-break. The rapidity of the tide having carried them below the intended place of the attack, the light infantry had a woody precipice to climb, in order to diſlodge a captain's poſt that defended the path the troops were to aſcend. This difficulty they ſoon ſurmounted; the troops got up, and immediately formed. A ſecond imbarkation was inſtantly made. By this time Gen. Wolfe diſcovered the French army croſſing the river St. Charles; upon which he began to form his line. His right was commanded by Brig. Monckton, and his left by Brig. Murray. Col. Howe's light infantry protected his rear and left. Gen. Montcalm having collected his whole force, advanced with a deſign to flank his left. Thither Gen. Townſhend was ordered with Gen. Amherſt's battalions, which was afterwards reinforced. The enemy had lined the buſhes with Indians and Canadians, who kept up a very galling fire upon the whole line; but the troops bore it with the greateſt patience, and reſerved their fire for the main body, who now approached. The right of the enemy was compoſed of half the colony troops, two French regiments, and ſome Canadians and Indians. Their centre was a column, formed by two regiments; and their left conſiſted of the remainder of the colony troops and one French regiment

giment. They formed in good order, and made a very briſk attack on the right and centre. The Britiſh troops reſerved their fire till within 40 yards, which they maintained till the enemy every where give way. Now it was that the great Gen. Wolfe fell at the head of Bragg's and the Louiſburg grenadiers, advancing with their bayonets. About the ſame time Brig. Monckton was wounded, and Gen. Montcalm fell in the front of the oppoſite battalion. His ſecond in command died afterwards of his wounds. The enemy endeavoured to make a ſtand among ſome coarſe wood; but the right advancing with their bayonets, and Brig. Murray preſſing forward with the left, completed the route on the left and centre. The Highlanders then took to their broad ſwords, and drove part into the town, and part towards the river St. Charles. The command now devolved on Brig. Townſhend, who repaired to the centre, and rectified ſome diſorder occaſioned by the purſuit. Scarce was this done, when M. de Bougainville, with a corps of 2000 men appeared in his rear; but upon the approach of two battalions, and two pieces of cannon, he retired. The loſs of the French was computed at 1500 men, chiefly regulars; and a great number of their officers were taken. After the action Gen. Townſhend was employed in bringing up artillery, and fortifying his camp: But on the 17th a flag of truce came out from the town with propoſals of capitulation, which the General returned, allowing them four hours to think of the terms, or no further treaty. Accordingly an officer returned at night, with terms, which were agreed to and ſigned.——Thus fell the capital of Canada, which was the ſevereſt blow the French have hitherto received, and will probably be followed by the conqueſt of that immenſe continent, and thereby a final ſtop put to the depredations of the ſavage Indians on the Britiſh ſettlements. Amidſt our rejoicings for this glorious train of ſucceſs, the ſpirit of joy was damped by our regret for the loſs of that gallant officer, who perſiſted, in ſpite of every difficulty, in accompliſhing his expedition with honour, and trode the rugged paths of glory with an undaunted heart. Pierced with three wounds, he juſt lived to be told that the fruits of his labours were crowned with victory, and then ſlept in peace.

Gen. Amherſt having learnt, when at Crown-Point, that the enemy were retired to Iſle au Noix, where M. de Bourlemaque was encamped with about 3500 men, and 100 pieces of cannon; and, that they had four veſſels on Lake Champlain, with a number of men on board, he prepared to advance towards them. For this purpoſe, Capt Loring cauſed build two veſſels and a radeaux, mounted with guns, in order to proceed on the lake. On the 11th October the general with the troops, imbarked in batteaus: the two veſſels ſailed with a fair wind, and the troops followed in four columns, with a light hoiſted on board the radeau in the night-time. Some of the batteaus falling in with the enemy's veſſels by miſtake, one of them was taken, with Lieut. Mackay, a ſerjeant, a corporal, and 18 men. Bad weather now came on, and the troops went on ſhore to ſhelter themſelves from the ſtorm. On the 12th Capt. Loring gave chace to the enemy's veſſels, and drove them into a bay on the weſtern ſhore, and next day found they had ſunk two of them in five fathom water, run the third aground, and that the crews were eſcaped. Theſe veſſels were afterwards weighed up, and repaired. But the wind continuing to blow ahead of them, and an appearance of winter ſetting in, the general reſolved, on the 19th, to loſe no time on the lake, but to return directly to Crown-Point where he arrived on the 21ſt. Here he ſet about erecting three forts, which he named, the Grenadier-Fort, the Light Infantry-Fort, and Gage's Light Infantry-Fort, each of thoſe corps building their own. After leaving thoſe works in great forwardneſs, and a ſtrong garriſon there and at Ticonderoga, his Excellency ſet out with the remainder of his troops for Albany, and from thence he proceeded to New-York, which road he travelled moſtly on foot.

Beſides theſe three expeditions, Gen. Stanwix ſet out on a fourth with 3000 men againſt Fort Venango, and other French poſts on the Ohio; but was not attended

attended with the ſame ſucceſs. We were indeed told, that the French had abandoned their forts of Venango, Preſque Iſle, and la Beuf; but we have not been favoured with accounts of Gen. Stanwix's progreſs.

Towards the end of the year, the Indians of the Cherokees nation began to commit freſh inſults and barbarities on the back-ſettlements of Carolina. On the 28th September, one of them, called the Tobacco-eater, knocked down Mr. Atkins, agent and ſuperintendant of trade to the Southern Indians, when he was in full conference with them on the ſubject of his commiſſion. On the 10th October, a party of them headed by two French officers, murdered, with ſhocking barbarity, ten perſons, men, women and children; took eleven priſoners, burnt ſix farms, killed the cattle, and carried off all the horſes, loaded with the goods of thoſe they had killed and taken priſoners. On advice of theſe outrages, Governor Lyttleton prepared to march into their country, and take ſatisfaction. Accordingly having aſſembled 800 militia and 300 regulars, he advanced at their head with all expedition. This quick and ſpirited march ſo intimidated the ſavages, that they ſent a deputation of their chiefs and head-warriors to ſue for peace. A treaty was at laſt agreed on, wherein the Cherokees bound themſelves to a perpetual peace and friendſhip with the Engliſh, to deliver up all the French ſpies in their nation, and to make war againſt them when they ſhall receive orders. They delivered up to the Governor two of the murderers, and engaged to give up 22 more; and for the performance of theſe articles, they put into his hands, 22 of their head-men as hoſtages.—Thus ended the campaign in America, in which ſucceſs every where attended the Britiſh arms.

Let us now take a ſurvey of affairs in the East-Indies. Early in the ſpring 1758, M. de Lally arrived from France in the road of Fort St Davids, with nine ſhips of the line, two frigates, and a number of land-forces. Adm. Pocock having intelligence of their being on the coaſt, and being joined by Com. Stevens, with the reinforcements from England, in Madraſs road, prepared to go in queſt of the enemy. He accordingly ſailed on the 17th April, with eight ſhips of the line, and a ſtore ſhip. On the 29th, having deſcried ſeven ſail of the enemy, and two in the offing, in St. David's road, he immediately gave chace. Both of them having formed in line of battle, a warm engagement enſued, which continued for upwards of an hour, when the enemy thought proper to ſheer off. The Admiral endeavoured to come up with them, but ſeveral of his ſhips being much damaged in their ſails and rigging, he loſt ground, and therefore anchored three leagues to the northward of Madraſs. The French bore away for Alemparve, near which they run the Bienaime of 74 guns on ſhore, ſhe being much damaged. It was ſaid the French had 600 men killed in the action, and many wounded. The Britiſh had only 29 killed, and 89 wounded. On the firſt arrival of the French fleet off St Davids, the Bridgewater and Triton, then anchoring there, were ſo ſurrounded, that their captains were obliged to run them on ſhore and burn them. On the Admiral's arrival at Madraſs, a court-martial was held on the Captains Vincent, Legge and Brereton, for miſbehaviour in the engagement. The former was diſmiſſed from the command of the Weymouth, the ſecond caſhiered the ſervice, and the laſt loſt a year's rank as poſt-captain. — In the mean time, Gen. Lally had landed with his troops, and immediately took the field. He then attacked Cudalore and Fort St Davids, both which ſurrendered, the latter on the 2d June.

After repairing the moſt material damages of his ſhips, Adm. Pocock again put to ſea May 10. for Fort St Davids. He got ſight of Pondicherry on the 30th, from whence the French ſquadron fled on his approach. He afterwards came up with them on the 3d Auguſt, and a ſecond engagement enſued. M. d'Aché, the French admiral, bore away in ten minutes, and his ſquadron following his example, continued a running fight till three o'clock. Adm. Pocock purſued a

but

but the enemy eſcaped by outſailing him, and got into Pondicherry road. The Britiſh had 31 men killed and 116 wounded, among the latter, Com. Stevens and Capt. Martin. It was computed, that the enemy had 540 killed and wounded.

After the ſurrender of Fort St Davids, M. Lally marched with 2500 men into the K. of Tanjour's country, to try to procure a ſum of money from him; and on being refuſed, he plundered Nagere, and afterwards beſieged the capital. After he had lain ſome days before it, and made a breach in the wall, the Tanjour troops made ſeveral ſallies, and at laſt compelled him to make a precipitate retreat, leaving his heavy cannon behind. In this expedition he loſt 300 Europeans. The French were in ſuch diſtreſs for want of money, that they ſeized a Dutch ſhip from Batavia, and took out of her eight lack of rupees in ſpecie. After his repulſe at Tanjour, M. Lally marched with his troops to Arcot, and from thence towards Madraſs, with an intent to beſiege it. He arrived on the 12th October before the place, but in croſſing Choultry plain, he had about 40 men killed. On the 14th, he advanced with his whole force to attack the Black-town; but a grand ſally was made under Col. Draper, and a very hot action enſued. The Colonel not being properly ſupported, and a brigade of freſh men coming up, was obliged to return into garriſon. On this occaſion, the Britiſh had two officers killed, ſix wounded, and about 150 private men killed, wounded or taken. The enemy loſt ſeveral officers and 400 private men. After this they did little till the 6th January, when they opened their batteries againſt the fort, and fired ſhot and ſhells till the 26th, which diſabled a number of cannon, but did not hurt the defences. The enemy continued the ſiege with various ſucceſs till the 16th February, during which time moſt of their batteries were ſilenced. In the evening of that day, the Queenſborough and Revenge arrived with Col. Draper's regiment, conſiſting of 600 men, under Maj. Monſon, part of whom was immediately diſembarked. The former part of the night the beſiegers fired very briſkly on the town; but before day-light they raiſed the ſiege, and retired, deſtroying the powder-mills in their way. There were found in the batteries 40 pieces of cannon, 33 of which were rendered uſeleſs. The French took the route of Arcot, whither the Engliſh were preparing to follow them.

In February 1759, the governor and council of Bombay projected an expedition againſt Surat, under the command of Capt. Richard Maitland. The captain imbarked with 850 artillery and infantry, and 1500 ſeapoys on board the company's armed veſſels, and in eight days arrived at Dentilowry, about nine miles from Surat. A few days after he advanced towards the place, and made an attack on the French garden, where the enemy had lodged a number of men. Theſe he drove out, and took poſſeſſion of the garden. After this a battery was compleated, which fired briſkly againſt the wall for three days: But the captain having contrived a more expeditious method for reducing the place, by forming the plan of a general attack, called a council of war; who approved of his propoſal. In conſequence of this, the company's grab and the bomb-ketches warped up the river in the night, and anchored oppoſite to the Seydees Bundar. Then a general attack began from the veſſels and battery at once. After a briſk fire till eight in the morning, a ſignal was made for the boats to put off, and land the troops under cover of the ſhips. This proved ſucceſsful; and they put the enemy to flight and took poſſeſſion of the Seydees Bundar, with little loſs. Being thus maſters of the outer-town, with its fortifications, they proceeded to attack the inner-town and caſtle. The mortars began to fire with ſucceſs, and put the caſtle and town into ſuch conſternation that they never returned a gun. The enemy finding it impoſſible to ſupport themſelves, ſurrendered the town, and the troops entered with drums beating and colours flying; and the ſame day the governor gave up the caſtle, on conditions that he and his people ſhould march out with their effects. After garriſoning the place, the troops returned to Bombay, where they arrived on the 15th April.

Having

Having now taken a ſurvey of the progreſs of the Britiſh arms in foreign climates, we ſhall return to Europe. Early in the year, grand preparations were making in the ports of France for an invaſion of the Britiſh dominions. A large fleet was convened in the harbour of Breſt, a vaſt number of flat-bottomed boats were conſtructed at Havre de Grace and other places, and a body of upwards of 20,000 land-forces were aſſembled on the coaſt of Brittany, in order to imbark on board tranſports prepared for that purpoſe. In order to ſuppreſs this armament, or prevent its taking effect, Adm. Hawke, and Vice-Adm. Hardy ſailed for the bay with a large fleet about the middle of May. Here he kept his ſtation thro' the whole ſummer, and blocked up M. Conflans' fleet in the moſt effectual manner. In the end of July, Com. Hervey in the Monmouth, with the Montague and ſome other ſhips, ſtood into the mouth of the harbour and inſulted the French ſquadron; and afterwards cut out ſeveral veſſels from under their forts.

On the 2d July Adm. Rodney ſailed with a ſmall ſquadron, on an expediton againſt Havre de Grace. On the 3d he arrived in the great road, and having ſtationed his bomb veſſels to advantage, he immediately began to bombard the town, which he continued for fifty-two hours without intermiſſion. The place was ſeveral times in flames, their magazines and ſtores were burnt, and many of the flat-bottomed boats overturned and damaged. The conſternation was ſo great that the inhabitants forſook the town, tho' ſupported by a numerous body of troops. Adm. Rodney returned to Spithead on the 8th, the bomb-veſſels having received much damage.

On the 26th of April Adm. Boſcawen arrived at Gibraltar from England with three ſhips of the line, in order to aſſume the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean. After beating about for ſome time in thoſe ſeas, and cruizing off Toulon with intent to block up M. de la Clue's ſquadron in that harbour, he returned to Gibraltar to refit. In this interval the French ſquadron ſailed from Toulon, and proceeded thro' the Straits. On the 17th Aug. the Gibraltar, who had been ordered to cruize from Eſtepona to Cuta-point, made the ſignal of their appearance on the Barbary ſhore. Accordingly the Admiral got under ſail, and next day came up with ſeven ſail of them, tho' they were fourteen on their firſt appearance. A deſperate engagement enſued, which continued with great warmth on both ſides, and at laſt the Centaur of 74 guns ſtruck. The Admiral purſued all night, and on the 19th he diſcerned only four of the enemy ſtanding in for the land. ſoon after the Ocean run among the breakers, which Capt. Kirke deſtroyed by ſetting her on fire, after taking out the captain, and ſeveral officers and men, who had not made their eſcape. M. de la Clue had landed about half an hour before, having one leg broke and another wounded. The Temeraire of 74 guns, who had run on ſhore, was brought off with very little damage, with her officers and men. Adm. Broderick burnt the Redoutable of 74. and brought off the Modeſte of 64 guns. The remainder of the French fleet who eſcaped, got into Cadiz. Adm. Boſcawen having thus diſabled the enemy, taken three of their capital ſhips, and burnt two, returned to England Sept. 15. with the Temeraire and Modeſte prizes, leaving the command of the fleet with Adm. Broderick.

Let us now return to the bay, where Adm. Hawke ſtill kept M. Conflans locked up in the harbour of Breſt. Having received intelligence that a great number of tranſports were aſſembled in the harbour of Vannes, ready for the imbarkation of the land forces under the D. d'Aiguillon, he detached Com. Duff to Quiberon bay with a ſmall ſquadron to watch their motions. Soon after Adm. Hawke was driven off his ſtation in the bay by a hard gale of wind, and anchored in Torbay on the 9th Nov. At this juncture M. Bompart returned with his ſquadron from the Weſt-Indies, and got ſafe into Breſt. On the 14th M. Conflans embraced this firſt opportunity to get out with his fleet, and directed his courſe for Quiberon bay. On intelligence of this, Adm. Hawke ſailed from

Torbay

Torbay the same day, and stood in quest of the enemy with a press sail.

Accordingly he came up with them on the 20th, and about two o' clock the action began. He immediately ordered his captain to carry him along-side the the French admiral, who crouded all the sail he could to get off, after a few broadsides. About four o'clock the Formidable struck; and a little after the Thesee and Superbe were sunk, with their crews. About five the Heros struck, but it blowing hard, no boats were got on board of her. In the night both the Heros and Soleil-Royal run a-shore, and were destroyed. On the British side, the Essex and Resolution shared the same fate. During the action, Adm. Hawke had several ships of the enemy upon him at once, but all of them had cause to repent it. The Vice admiral was crouding to his assistance, when night put an end to the engagement. Eight of the enemy's ships got into the river Vilaine, where the Admiral prepared to pursue, and attempt to destroy them, but found it impracticable. The remainder stood out to sea, and afterwards got into Rochefort. The British squadron consisted of 23 ships of the line, and ten frigates; that of the French of 21 ships of the line and three frigates. Having thus crushed this formidable armament at once, and deprived the enemy of the means of invading us. Adm. Hawke returned soon after to England, where he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his great and faithful services. Adm. Boscawen succeeded him in the command, and set out to take charge of the fleet.

The French thus beat in every quarter, their ministry contrived every scheme to raise money to answer the immediate exigencies of the state; but in vain. Numbers of edicts were issued for levying new taxes, but the Parliament refused to register them; so that his Majesty and these patriots were again likely to go by the ears. In this desperate crisis, it was resolved that the plate should be coined, and the King set the example himself. Accordingly, a vast quantity of plate was poured into the mint from all quarters. But notwithstanding they set about coining it with the greatest dispatch; after paying a part of their foreign subsidies, they still find themselves plunged in extricable difficulties.

We have now taken a review of the most important transactions that have happened during the course of the year, in which the lustre of the British arms has shone with redoubled spendor. In every expedition they have proved successful, and victory has followed their flags and banners wherever they have been displayed. Our Admirals and Generals seem to have vied with one another which of them should exert themselves most for the honour of Britain, and reap the most fruitful harvest of laurels. The proceedings at the attack of Quebec and Guadaloupe, can hardly be paralelled in the annals of any country; both of them inaccessible by nature and rendered impregnable by art, seemed to bid defiance to the united force of the fleets and armies of Britain; yet those gallant officers who undertook their reduction, persisted, in spite of art and nature, in their resolutions to conquer or die, with that firmness which is requisite to insure success in every arduous attempt. After reducing almost all the colonies of France, they afterwards well nigh annihilated her navy. Her ships burnt and taken, her trade ruined, her treasures drained, her bankruptcy flagrant, she has only one alternative left, of pouring her troops into Germany, as her last desperate effort. But it is to be hoped, that proper precautions will be taken to curb their progress, and thereby compel her to a speedy and lasting peace.——In the mean time, we cannot omit to congratulate our gallant countrymen, who have had so large a share in the honour of the British conquests. On all occasions they behaved with that intrepidity and resolution, which so eminently distinguished their ancestors, and marked them out as a brave and a warlike people; and it is not to be doubted, but the ensuing campaign will give an additional lustre to their renown.

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